

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

JULY 11, 1959



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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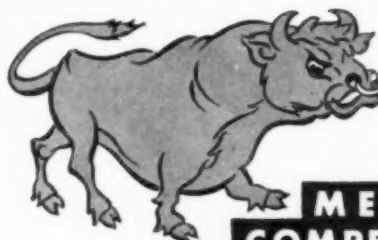


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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
ALABAMA COTTON GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
ARIZONA GINNERS' ASSOCIATION
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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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OUR COVER PICTURE:

Our cover picture shows cotton being irrigated in Texas, in the rich land between Pecos and Balmorhea, land made rich by irrigation and because of irrigation, and reminds us all of the value and beauty of water flowing in a field of cotton.

Photo by John Jeter

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... in the profit and loss statements of the cotton ginning and oilseed processing industries. Wherever elevating is a factor in profitable plant operations, Rotor Lift's efficiency and low maintenance costs help to limit expenses that eat into profit.

Annual Report
COTTON GINNING
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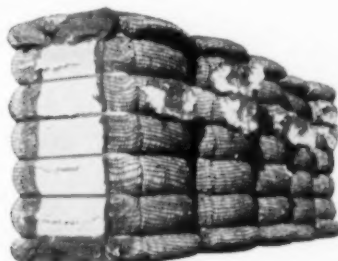
Ginners, compressors, and shippers alike will welcome this new DIXISTEEL Side-Opening Buckle, now available with the favorite of all cotton ties—DIXISTEEL.

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Making Proteins

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Our Needs



OUR worldwide supplies of protein for both humans and animals must be used with the utmost discretion. Scrimshaw¹ in a recent article has described the effects of inadequate intake of protein for children in some of the countries which have less plentiful supplies than we do in the U.S. He has described the symptoms of Kwashiorko and Marasmus found in these areas and the high rate of infant mortality when insufficient protein is available.

He has also demonstrated how this may be corrected by cottonseed protein used in the diet along with carbohydrates which are produced locally. It is one of the vagaries of nature that carbohydrates seem to be produced in much greater abundance than protein.

In this article, however, we are discussing protein for animal use rather than for the human. The amounts of supplementary protein required by our ever-increasing animal population are tremendous. It has been estimated by the Feed Survey Committee of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association that in the current feeding year 2,400,000 tons of (soybean meal protein equivalent) protein concentrates will be required to supply the protein needs of the beef cattle in this country. Also, 3,276,000 tons will be required to meet the needs of swine, 5,845,000 tons will be required to meet the needs of poultry, 2,743,000 tons will be required to meet the needs of dairy cattle, 174,000 for sheep and lambs, and 398,000 for other miscellaneous animal feeds. The

total, 14,916,000 tons, is indeed a staggering figure.

• **Animal By-Products** — At one time, animal protein by-products, such as dried milk, meat and bone meal, tannage and fish meal, supplied the greater part of the supplemental protein for livestock feeding. Total supplies of these protein supplements has remained relatively constant; but animal populations, and consequently the requirements for protein supplements to meet the needs of this animal population, have greatly exceeded the total supplies of animal protein by-products.

Today, by far the greater proportion of these needs is met by the use of vegetable protein such as cottonseed meal, soybean meal, peanut meal, etc.

Oilseeds are excellent sources of protein. Cottonseed, as such, was used extensively as an animal feed at one time, but it was soon found that the cottonseed contained valuable oil which could be extracted and used for human food much more advantageously.

Cottonseed Meal

Many years ago, practical feeders thought that cottonseed and cottonseed meal might be toxic to ruminants because of the development of such symptoms as blindness, staggering, etc., when cottonseed meal and hulls or whole cottonseed made up the principal part, if not the entire ration. It has been demonstrated by research workers, however, that these symptoms were caused by a deficiency of vitamin A rather than to any toxic principle in the cottonseed or meal. This knowledge has made possible the extensive use of cottonseed meal and cake for livestock feeding.

Cottonseed cake has been used as a winter supplement for cattle on range for many years. It is still used by many cattlemen, but with the improved knowledge of its place in nutrition it is properly supplemented with vitamins, minerals and other necessary nutrients today, and it is an important ingredient in manufactured feeds for ruminants.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly that the nutritive value of cottonseed protein is damaged by heat. Therefore, processors today apply a minimum amount of heat in removing oil and preparing the meal for use in animal feeds.

• **Cottonseed Meal for Swine, Poultry**— Much work has been done to determine

the value of, and the true place of cottonseed meal in rations for monogastric animals, principally poultry and swine. There are several problems in the use of cottonseed meal for this class of animal, but none is insurmountable. More and more cottonseed meal is being used in the rations for swine and poultry as economics permit.

In the present era of high-energy rations, one of the handicaps of some cottonseed meal has been high fiber content. Therefore, when cottonseed meal is to be used for poultry or for swine, the fiber must be kept as low as possible.

The first limiting amino acid in cottonseed meal when it is used for non-ruminants appears to be lysine. Supplementation with lysine improves results very considerably when cottonseed meal provides the principle source of protein in the ration. However, this has not been economical to date because of the high price of the synthetic amino acid. Therefore a more judicious use of the cottonseed meal is the combination of cottonseed meal with other protein supplements which are higher in lysine, such as the soybean, fish meal, etc.

• **Problem of Gossypol** — Still another problem has been the presence of gossypol in the cottonseed meal protein. This is present in varying amounts, depending upon the strain of cotton grown, the type of processing, etc.

Free gossypol has been found to be toxic for either chicks or pigs, as well as other small animals, when fed at relatively low levels. When the amount of gossypol is borderline, a slower rate of growth in the young animal results. The exact level where this effect occurs is varied, depending upon the quality and quantity of protein in the diet, upon the form in which the gossypol is supplied, that is, whether it is present in the natural state in pigment glands or whether it is fed as a comparatively pure gossypol. When fed at sufficiently high levels, gossypol will cause death in these animals. The levels required to produce this effect are lower when the gossypol is fed in the form of pigment glands.

These effects are mentioned here only to emphasize the fact that these are not protein effects, but only effects of something associated with the cottonseed

(Continued on Page 42)



by HAROLD L. WILCKE
Assistant Director of Research,
Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis



NEW officers of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association, elected at the organization's convention at the Buena Vista Hotel in Biloxi, are (left to right) A. J. Vaughan, Jr., Buckeye Cotton Oil Mill, Corinth, president; M. D. Kolb, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Greenville, vice-president, and Gordon Marks, Jackson, secretary-treasurer.

In Mississippi Valley

Cottonseed Processors Will Form New Association

■ MEMBERS of Mississippi Association and Valley Oilseed Processors' Association working out details for merger.

PLANS for formation of a new organization of cottonseed processors in the Mississippi Valley region are well under way.

The organization will be known as Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. Membership will include crushers from Arkansas, Mississippi,

Missouri and Tennessee.

Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association approved the proposal at the annual meeting on June 25 at Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, which includes members from Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri, also has tentatively approved the plan.

Final approval is expected soon, after which the two existing organizations will be dissolved and the new Mississippi Valley Association formally organized.

• **Mississippi Convention**—As reported June 27 in The Press, the Mississippi Association met in Biloxi on June 25-26, following the traditional pre-convention barbecue on June 24.

A. J. Vaughan, Jr., Buckeye Cotton Oil Mill, Corinth, Miss., was elected president. M. D. Kolb, Southern Oil Mill, Greenville, Miss., was named vice-president; and Gordon Marks, Jackson, is secretary-treasurer.

C. W. Hand, Pelham, Ga., president of National Cottonseed Products Association, made the keynote address, "New Horizons for the Oilseed Industry," at the opening business session.

His address was followed by a closed session at which members of the Association discussed the new organization.

Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi was the featured speaker at the business session on Friday morning.

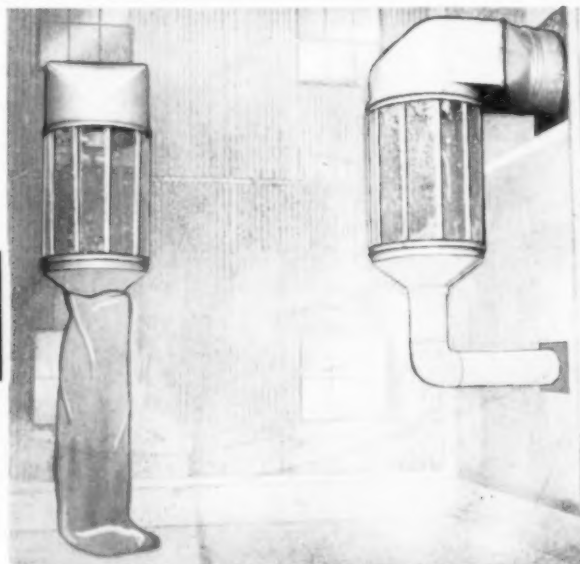
E. Gordon Deane, Charlotte, N.C., traffic manager for Railway Supply and Manufacturing Co., discussed freight rates.

The convention adjourned at noon Friday.

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LUBBOCK, TEXAS

• Arizona Controls Pink Bollworm

DRASTIC control measures for the pink bollworm are getting good results in Arizona this season, the Arizona Farmer-Ranchman reports.

Dusting and spraying of thousands of acres of cotton during May and June were so successful that the poisoning program may be completed before mid-July.

Plow-up dates for the 1959 cotton crop, as listed by the farm paper, will be Jan. 20 in Pinal and Maricopa Counties, Feb. 15 in Graham, Greenlee and Pima, Feb. 10 in Cochise, and Feb. 15 in Yavapai County.

Tulare Cotton Wives Organize Auxiliary

The Tulare County (California) Cotton Wives have recently organized an auxiliary unit, and have named Mrs. Dale Hillman president.

Other officers are Mrs. C. C. Lewis, vice-president; Mrs. Don Kendowski, Porterville, recording secretary, and Mrs. Richard Prewitt, Porterville, treasurer.

The auxiliary was organized by the cotton promotion committee of the Tulare Chamber of Commerce, and will handle the promotion of National Cotton Week in Tulare County and the selection of the Cotton Queen annually.

Arkansas-Missouri Directory Of Ginners Available

The 1959 Blue Book of Cotton Ginners, published by the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, Inc., is off the press, W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, says.

Listing all gins in Arkansas and Missouri together with mail address and name of owner or manager, the new book sells for \$10 per copy to active and associate members and \$25 per copy to non-members.

Buckeye Promotes Two

Buckeye Cellulose Corp. has announced the appointments of Charles A. Montague, Jr., as cotton linter pulp sales manager and E. A. Stafford as plant manager of Buckeye's Memphis pulp manufacturing unit.

Montague replaces R. R. Milner, who resigned to devote full time to the management of The Farmers Tankage Co., a rendering firm he recently purchased at Covington, Tenn. Stafford succeeds Montague.

Montague is a member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, the Engineers' Club of Memphis, and is on the board of directors of Junior Achievement of Memphis, Inc. Stafford is president of the Memphis chapter of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and is a member of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

Classing School Planned

The staff of the government classing office at Hayti, Mo., will conduct a three-day classing school for Missouri ginners the week of Aug. 10, according to J. N. Ragsdale, ginning specialist, who is sponsoring the schools.

Special Meetings Are Set

The Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Trade Association, the National Bank of Commerce at Pine Bluff, the First National Bank at Blytheville, and the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, Inc., have sponsored two meetings for those directly interested in the new government purchase and selling regulations.

Ginners, merchants and bankers are urged to attend the meeting most convenient to them, according to W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president of the Ginners association.

The auditorium of National Bank of Commerce in Pine Bluff was the scene of the first meeting, July 7 at 10 a.m.

The second meeting was held July 8 at 1:30 p.m. in the Roxy Theatre in Blytheville.

New Cotton for 1962

California, which plants Acala cotton exclusively, may have a new Acala strain by 1962. John Turner, USDA Cotton Field Station, Shafter, reports that breeding work in 1960 and 1961 will determine which strain to develop for 1962 planting.

■ WALTER LEE HILL, retired plant foreman of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Mill, Memphis, died June 21 at the age of 80. He had been ill for several years.



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Richey Will Learn To Fish

Oil Mill Leader Will Retire

GUY RICHEY, longtime leader in the cottonseed and peanut industries of the Southeast, is retiring at the end of August.

He and Mrs. Richey have already established a home at 201 North 21st Street, East, Bradenton Fla., where they hope their friends will drop by to see them. Guy will move there on Sept. 1, when he completes his duties at Macon, Ga. as Eastern division manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Division of Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Co.

Southeastern Peanut Association and Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association, at their recent annual conventions in Atlanta and Chattanooga, paid tribute to H. G. Richey and expressed appreciation for his contributions to the oilseeds processing industry.

His career of 46 years has been entirely with the same firm, interrupted only by World War I, when he spent 20 months overseas with a supply unit.

Guy joined Southern in 1913 as cashier for the oil mill at Commerce, Ga. He was cashier at Cedartown when he entered the U.S. Services for the duration of World War I. After his return, he became acting manager at Cedar-town.

His ability caused him to rise steadily in the Southern organization. He became manager at Fort Gaines in 1923, manager at Dawson, Ga., in 1927 and in

1945 he was made district manager with headquarters in Atlanta. He has been Eastern division manager since 1957.

Upon Richey's retirement, J. S. Long, who has been district manager at Macon, becomes Eastern division manager; and J. I. Allman, formerly assistant district manager, is assistant manager for the Eastern division.

While Guy Richey has always been a modest, quiet person who prefers to work behind the scenes rather than under the spotlight, his industry has called upon him many times to serve in positions of responsibility.

He was president of the Southeastern Peanut Association in 1942, and president of Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1946-47. He was a member of the board of directors of each association for about 18 or 20 years, and has also served on many committees of these organizations and of National Cottonseed Products Association and other industry groups.

Richey is a Baptist, and has been a Rotarian, Shriner, Elk and member of the American Legion.

He and Mrs. Richey have a son, MacDonald, who is an artist and lives in New York City.

Guy Richey always was too devoted to his work to spend much time developing hobbies—but he knows one recrea-



H. G. RICHEY

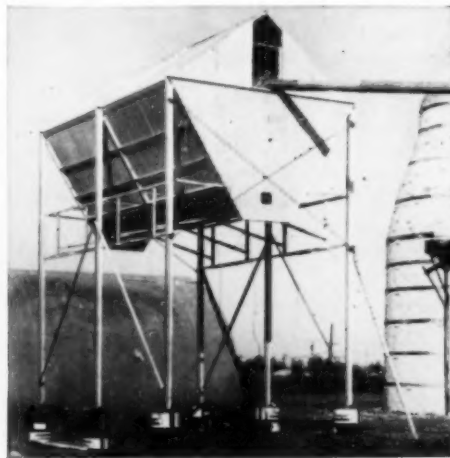
tion that he will have at Bradenton. Southeastern Peanut Association instructed him to start fishing; and gave him a \$100 gift certificate for fishing equipment along with his honorary membership when his friends in the industry paid tribute to him.

After Sept. 1, friends are invited to drop by Bradenton for a fish supper with the Richeys. But, don't everyone come at one time—the Richeys couldn't possibly catch enough fish to feed all of the friends they've made.

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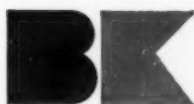
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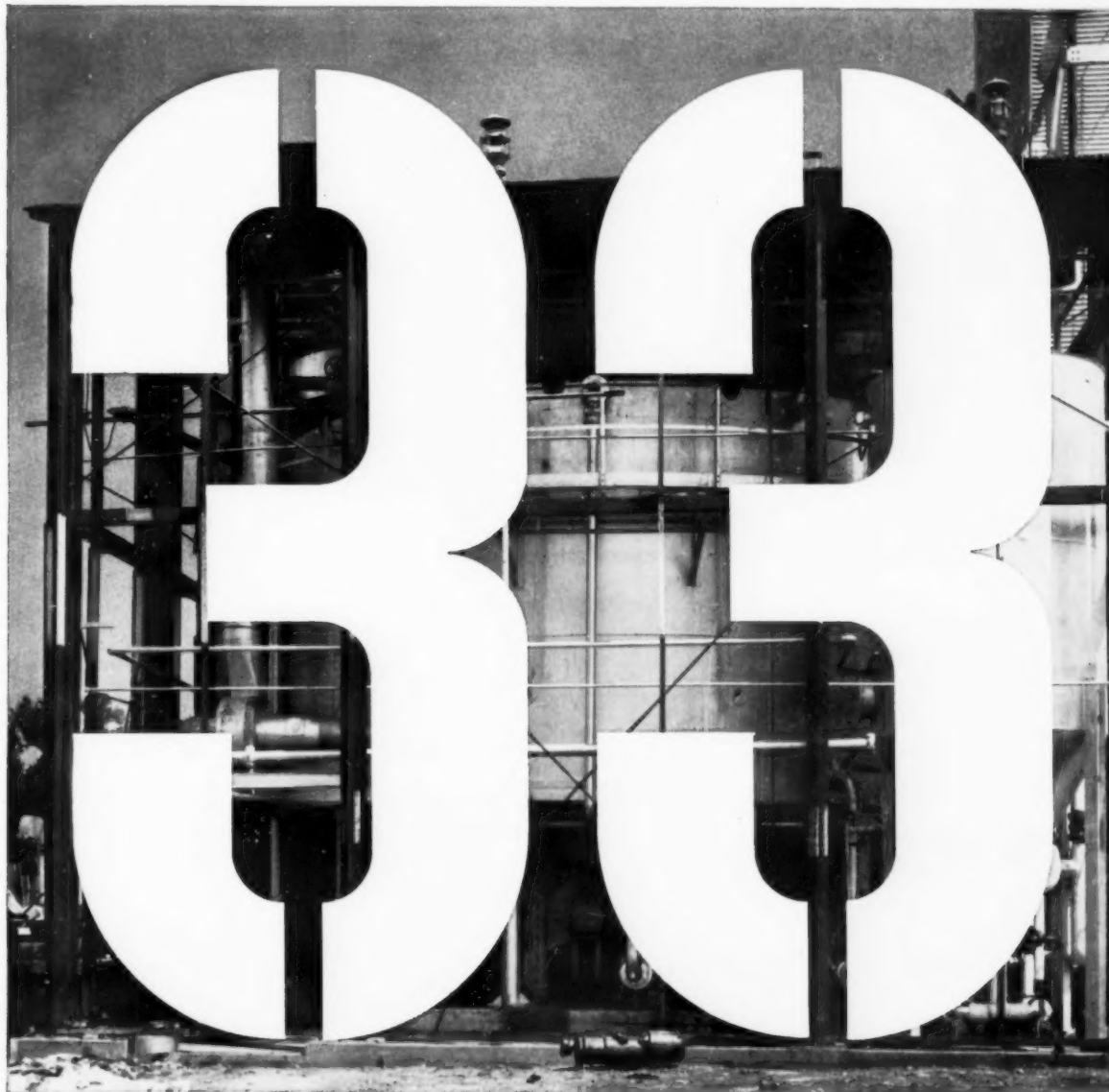


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plants and processes for the fats and oils industry, or contact our engineers for a preliminary discussion. Blaw-Knox Company, Chemical Plants Division with headquarters in Pittsburgh. Branch offices in New York; Chicago; Haddon Heights, N.J.; Birmingham; Washington, D.C.; and San Francisco.

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QUALITY CONTROLS

Essential for Cotton

Producers and ginners must provide customers with fiber consistent in quality.

QUALITY CONTROL is a term which we in the cotton industry are going to hear many times during the next few months and years.

Quality Control is the expression used by mass production manufacturers to designate the procedure through which they regulate and maintain consistency of performance in their manufacturing operation.

One of the great tragedies in the American cotton industry has been our inability to develop a quality control system in pace with the tremendous technological and sociological advances made in this nation during the past 25 years.

The overlying purpose of the American cotton industry should be, and generally is, to deliver to our mill customers a fiber of consistent quality at a price which is competitive with other fibers which they might have an opportunity to buy.

The surest way to satisfy our mill customer with consistently good fiber on the one hand, and to enhance the bargaining position of the producer on the other, is through a *Quality Control* system from cotton field to mill door dedi-

cated to the preservation of the spinning quality of the cotton fiber.

At long range, we will find our *Quality Control* answers in extensive instrumentation and automation of cultivating, harvesting, ginning, warehousing, and handling procedures; modernization of our obviously antiquated classification and marketing system through the infallibility of electronics and automation; and realistic pricing in our government price support structure.

At short range, however, we must work diligently with some stopgap meas-

ures to protect our markets against other fibers while our leadership strives toward a realistic *Quality Control* system.

Education and understanding are our only weapons. Producers must learn and understand the seriousness of improper handling of harvesting, either by hand or by machine.

Moisture Control, one of the real keys to quality preservation, can be aided tremendously through cooperation between producer and ginner. Mechanical harvesting operator schools are spring-

He Practices What He Preaches

Bill Griffin, Deming Gin, Inc., Deming, N.M., in this article is preaching practices which he carries out at the gin. His sincere interest in his customers, and the future of cotton, and his progressiveness have won him wide recognition—including the Horace Hayden Trophy as the 1958 National Ginner of the Year, awarded by National Cotton Ginners' Association.

THE BUY FOR '59

CEN-TENNIAL COMBINATION 120 SAW GIN

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ing up all over the Belt, and they serve a very good purpose.

Seed cotton grouping of like varieties—of cotton with similar moisture and/or trash content—of machine-picked separate from hand-picked—offers another very valuable tool with which producers and ginners can work to develop more consistent performance at the gin.

Realistic cotton gin operator schools and the strengthening of the service departments of the gin machinery manufacturers can make a very valuable contribution.

As things stand right now, we are about 25 years behind in the area of *Quality Control*. It is going to take a lot of hard work, realistic thinking, and honest understanding to bring us up to date.

• Calcot Members Hold Annual Meeting

COTTON GROWERS from all cotton areas of California met June 30 at Mooney's Grove Park near Visalia. A record breaking crowd of 4,800 attended the thirty-second annual meeting of Calcot, Ltd. Russell Kennedy, general manager, in his annual report, pointed to prospects for lower price levels in the years ahead and suggested to growers to look for every practical means of lowering their production cost in view of these prospects.

The business meeting was preceded by a barbecue.

Kennedy was optimistic for the future of cotton growing in California and the Far West, and pointed to the efficient production methods being employed to produce quality cotton that mills demand as the reason. He congratulated the members on their participation and support of their off farm ginning and marketing organizations.

Kennedy stated that the \$50,000 limitation of government loans and purchases for commodities would tend to lower prices in the next few years because of extra cotton being placed on the market at harvesting time.

Re-elected to serve on the board of directors of the cotton association were: C. R. Shannon, Visalia; Archie Frick, Arvin; Edwin J. Neufeld, Wasco; Stanley Newton, Stratford; A. M. Ogden, Tulare; Forrest Howes, Visalia; Ben H. Hayes, Madera; R. E. S. Hesse, Tipton; Carl D. Hanson, Brawley; Orval Knox, East Maricopa County, Arizona and J. Clyde Wilson, West Maricopa County, Arizona.

H. B. Fries was newly elected to serve on the board, representing grower members of the Raisin City area.

In an organization meeting of the board, following the membership meeting, Edwin J. Neufeld, Wasco, was re-elected president; Ben H. Hayes, Madera, and Orval Knox, Chandler, Arizona, vice-presidents; Frank Stockton treasurer, and Russell Kennedy, general manager.

Trading Rules Distributed

Members of National Cottonseed Products Association have received copies of the new Trading Rules from the executive offices in Memphis.

Commissioners To Meet

Southern Commissioners of Agriculture will hold their 1960 annual meeting in Texas, next June.

American Soybean Group Plans Convention

"The World Needs More Soybeans," will be the theme of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Soybean Association to be held in St. Louis, Aug. 10-12, according to George M. Strayer, executive vice-president of the Association.

One of the keynote speakers will be Ersel Walley, chairman of the American Soybean Association's market development committee. Walley, who operates Walley Agricultural Service at Fort Wayne, Ind., and is past president of

the Association, has made repeated trips to both Asia and Europe in behalf of export markets for U.S. soybeans, and is presently in Japan.

The European export program of the Soybean Council of America will be reported on by Fred R. Marti of Rome, the Council's European director.

The convention will be held at the Hotel Sheraton-Jefferson and will immediately follow the annual meeting of the National Soybean Processors' Association at the same hotel, Aug. 10.

Firms serving the soybean industry will have exhibits at both meetings.

■ ED P. BYARS, longtime traffic manager for the cotton oil industry, has new offices at Suite 203, 700 Throckmorton St., Fort Worth 2, Texas.

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New "Bale-Rolling" Champions Named

CHAMPION "bale rollers" of the world! And they set a new world record to win the title. The triumphant kings of this Arizona-born sport are J. J. Mooney and John Caton, husky employees of the Chandler Ginning Co., a recent article in the Arizona Farmer-Ranchman says.

They won the title at Chandler in the second annual bale-rolling contest sponsored by the Chandler Chamber of Commerce and Arizona Cotton Growers' Association. To win the \$100 cash award

for first place they rolled their bale 120 feet and set it in its precise place, in 27.8 seconds. This was just two-tenths of a second under the time of last year's winners, L. R. Johnson and Reid Riggs, who finished third this time.

It was distinctly the day of the professionals. The team that placed second was from the Calcot branch at Glendale. Forest Adams and Bill Terrell made it in 32.9 seconds, carried off a \$50 check.

In third place, to split \$20, were the

1958 champs, Johnson and Riggs, who made it in 33.7 seconds. Riggs is a 250-pound cotton farmer from out east of Chandler and Johnson, who lives in Mesa, is a trucker who specializes in cotton hauling.

Jack Francis and George Lillard, from the Valley Gin Co. at Peoria, came within a mere tenth of a second of tying for the No. 3 spot. Lillard is Valley's pressman and Francis claims to be merely an "office loafer," but they certainly showed speed and precision.

• **One Bale Was Cranky**—Bob Schuler and Lloyd Meyer of the Arizona Cotton Planting Seed Distributors, were dark-horse winners of second place in the first edition of this big annual competition. Their 1959 luck was bad, however, and they used up 44.1 seconds. Their bale didn't thump or act quite right and some observers thought it had a slight budge on one side. Apparently the same bale fell to Johnson and Riggs. It has been proposed that hereafter all bales used in the contest be tested in advance for maneuverability.

Other teams and times:

Norris Enloe and Bob Mortensen, 34.2; Bob Ryan and Max Fuller, 37.6; Carl Hoefar and Glen Riden, 39.9; Bob Copeland and Harry Hartzell, 42.

• **Rules To Win By**—Rules and conditions were carefully explained to an eager crowd by Marshall Humphrey, manager of the event for the Chandler C. of C. A bale was set up on a two-foot platform in the middle of the street, just east of the Chandler town square. Just 120 feet north was an ordinary bale wagon, with its bed about 18 inches above the ground. The bale had to be pushed off the platform, rolled to the wagon, flipped up on the wagon, then dropped into a slot between two other bales on the far side. When the timekeeper saw that the contest bale was in place, he dipped his red flag.

The emcee explained that the race is "won at the wagon," since almost anybody can roll a bale over and over and make pretty good time. But at least two of the teams had rolling trouble for which speed and skill at the wagon failed to compensate.

USDA Announces P.L. 480 Agreement With Poland

USDA has announced commodity details of an agreement between the U.S. and Poland providing for the sale of \$44 million worth of U.S. agricultural products for Polish currency, under Title I of P.L. 480.

The agreement provides for the purchase of about 70,500 bales of cotton valued at \$8,800,000; about 33 million pounds of soybean or cottonseed oil valued at \$4,700,000, and about 433,000 bushels of corn or grain sorghums, valued at \$600,000.

Flax Institute Arranged

National Flaxseed Processors' Association will sponsor a Flax Institute, Nov. 19-20 in Fargo, N.D.

Dr. J. O. Culbertson, director of oil-seeds and industrial crops at USDA's Beltsville, Md., station will act as moderator of an all-day session devoted to a production school, which will include production research report discussions of feed and paint research programs and a discussion period.

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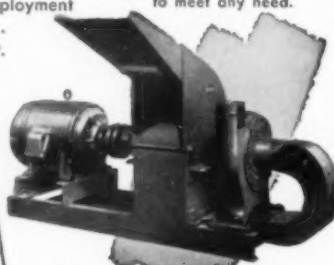
With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment ... greatly increased volume ... and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Cob Crusher | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Scalper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Cutter and Grader | <input type="checkbox"/> Chain Drag |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Sheller with Blowers | <input type="checkbox"/> Attrition Mill Blower |
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as viewed from

The PRESS BOX

• Help Your Warehouseman

JOHN H. TOOD of the National Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association, suggests that each ginner mark the bales of cotton at the gin this season by writing or stamping "A" or "B" on the bagging or tag. While the ginner cannot be held responsible for determining whether the farmers are Choice A or B farmers, this information is available to them, and the marking of bales will be of substantial assistance to the warehousemen in rendering efficient service to their farmer and ginner patrons.

• Plant-Growth Regulators

THREE plant-growth regulating compounds that will exude from roots of treated plants into surrounding soil in quantities sufficient to be reabsorbed by nearby plants have been reported by USDA. This discovery, arising from basic research on movement of chemicals within plants, gives hope of finding similar substances with plant pest control potential. If chemicals that will protect plants against disease, insects or nematodes could be mobile within plants like these substances, farmers would have important new weapons in their fight against pests.

• Farm Safety Week

"SAFETY Makes Sense — It Saves Lives," is the theme of farm safety week, this year. From July 19-25 it will be the sixteenth year that our nation has observed farm safety week. A recent study of farm accidents shows that one-third of the accidents happen to persons under 20 years of age, pointing up the fact that its never too soon to start a safety education for farm youth. About 44 percent of all farm accidents happen during the busy months of May, June, July and

August, when almost half of the machinery accidents occur (tractors account for one-third of all machinery deaths) and more than two-thirds of the drownings occur. These two items alone account for one-half of the fatal farm accidents.

• Aerosol Sterilant

CONTROL of pests of stored grain may be made more effective by aerosol application of a highly-flammable sterilant. USDA tests proved that ethylene oxide could be used safely if aerosol-dispensed. In addition to uses as an insecticide, the material may be widely used as a strong sterilizing agent in hospitals.

• Designs on Display

A SHOWCASE exhibit of the latest and most original design ideas of young furniture stylists will be a feature of the NAFM Supply, Equipment and Fabric Fair in Chicago, Aug. 29-Sept. 1. Three full booths will be sponsored by the National Cotton Batting Institute and the National Cotton Council for the showing of selected entries from their second annual Furniture Design Awards contest, including the six \$1,000 prize-winning designs. Winning entries will be chosen before the meeting by a jury of design experts.

• Cheers for the Fire Ant

"FARM JOURNAL" reports that Dr. Murray Blum, entomologist at Louisiana State University, has extracted the venom from fire ants and finds it almost instantly kills all sorts of insects that it has been tried on. And this included the boll weevil!

Not only that, but it inhibited the growth of molds and fungus. No other known substance has all of these properties. Another rather amazing fact about fire ants has been discovered by Dr. E. C. Wilson of Harvard. An extract of their venom, marking trails out from their nests, caused the ants to follow it out two or three feet. This suggested ways for collecting them or leading them to their doom. All of these are preliminary results.

• Ditch Liners Promising

DITCH LINERS made of polyethylene film have aided irrigation in University of California tests. Researchers reported reductions in seepage, washouts and erosion, and improved flow of water in the ditches. The film is reported to last three years under most conditions, and to cost \$9.53 yearly per 100 feet.

• Export Outlook Better

POSSIBILITY of an increase in foreign textile sales and U.S. raw cotton exports is seen by the International Cotton Advisory Committee in its latest report. Improved textile activity is reported in India and Japan, following earlier improvement in the U.S. and Canada. "Everything depends on consumption," says the report, adding that world cotton export trade could reach 12,500,000 bales or more, as compared with earlier forecasts of 11 million.

Club Hears Foreman

Agriculture Must Improve Public Relations

Agriculture must improve its public relations, Bill Foreman, Memphis, public relations manager, National Cotton Council, told the Dallas Agricultural Club on July 6.

Foreman contrasted the public's conception of the farmer—which often pictures him as a hayseed, holding up the consumer through high prices and hogging governmental grants and subsidies—with the true status of agriculture.

Farmers, said Foreman, actually are efficient businessmen who have increased their productivity and are getting a smaller proportion of the consumer's dollar than they did in the past. Many of the federal funds charged to agriculture actually benefit the consumer, charitable institutions and the public.

Farmers are good citizens, sharing less in the national wealth than other segments of the economy, he pointed out. But, they need better public understanding and those who are in business related to agriculture can be especially helpful in making their neighbors understand the facts about farmers.

Foreman presented his information dramatically in a talk that created much favorable comment from the Dallas audience, and which should be of interest to civic and service clubs anywhere.

Garlon A. Harper, NCPA research and education director, was program chairman and introduced the speaker.

• Peanut Shellers Elect Officers

T. C. WYLIE, Ranger Peanut Co., Ranger, Texas, has been elected president of the Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association for the coming year.

Other officers named during the group's recent convention in Mineral Wells were W. E. "Bill" Fricke, Quality Peanut Co., Fredricksburg, Texas, vice-president, and John Haskins, Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

Directors elected for the coming season include Lee White, Woldert Peanut Co., Dublin, Texas; Bill Sands, Durant Cotton Oil and Peanut Corp., Durant, Okla.; and Pat Cagle, Durham Peanut Co., Comanche, Texas. These directors, along with officers, comprise the board of directors.

The 1960 convention will be held during June in Galveston.

Freight Rates Hiked

Rate increases on less than carlot amounts of a number of oilseed products, intrastate shipments in Texas, become effective July 14. Ed P. Byars, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association traffic director, lists three percent increases on linters, cottonseed and peanut cake and meal, cottonseed and peanut hulls. Shelled peanuts take an increase of one cent per hundredweight.

■ V. C. JOHNSON, manager of Hutto Cooperative Gin and vice-president of Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, was the subject of a recent sketch in Texas Cooperative News. He became manager of the gin in 1955.

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PIQUA, OHIO

Sales Clinic Planned For Oil Mills

■ **AUTHORITIES** on merchandising and feeding will take part.

Authorities on selling and livestock nutrition will appear on the program of a Sales Clinic for cotton oil mills at Memorial Student Center, Texas A&M College, College Station, July 27-28.

The clinic has been arranged by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, with the cooperation of the National Cottonseed Products Association Research and Educational Division.

Featured speakers on the program will include Kern Tips, vice-president, McCann Erickson Advertising Agency and widely-known football broadcaster; Dr. Kenneth McFarland, educational consultant and guest lecturer for General Motors; and Dr. Horace B. Brown, Jr., dean of the college of business administration, University of Oklahoma.

Secretary-Treasurer Jack Whetstone of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association points out that oil mills asked for such a sales program in their discussions at district meetings last year. The Clinic program has been arranged to give oil mill representatives and others attending the maximum information about their products, customers, markets and better selling methods.

A nominal registration fee of \$5 is being charged. Room reservations should



JACK WHETSTONE, secretary-treasurer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has been a leader in arranging the Sales Clinic for oil mill men.

be made, direct, with the Memorial Student Center, where sessions will be held; or motel near the A&M campus (Saber, Sands or Western Motel.)

• **Monday Session**—T. J. Barlow, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, will preside at the first morning session on Monday. Dr. Brown will speak on "Is Selling Necessary?"

Garlon A. Harper, NCPA director of

research and education, will discuss the nature of products.

"Advertising Pays" will be the subject for Tips.

John G. McHaney, Texas Extension economist, will speak on the present competitive situation for protein feeds.

Moderator for the Monday afternoon session will be Peter Fox, Sweetwater Cotton Oil Co., Sweetwater.

Kenneth Lewis, NCPA fieldman, will lead a panel discussion on feeding practices. Panel members will be Allen Heidebrecht, Paymaster Feed Mills, Abilene; Uel D. Thompson, Texas Extension Service; and J. R. Couch and H. O. Kunkel, both of Texas A&M.

Other speakers at this session will be Reed McDonald, chief of the Texas Feed Control Service; and Herbert S. Thompson, Texas A&M.

• **Tuesday Morning**—S. J. Vaughan, III, Hill County Cotton Oil Co., Hillsboro, will be moderator for the final session Tuesday morning. Dr. McFarland will be the first speaker on this program.

A. L. Ward, retired NCPA Educational Service director, will outline sales helps from crushers' associations.

"New Market Outlets" will be the topic for a panel, moderated by Harper. Participants will be Carl Cox, director, Texas Cotton Research Committee; Carl M. Lyman, Texas A&M, and Kenneth Lewis.

Soybean Shippers To Meet

Midsouth Soybean and Grain Shippers' Association will hold its sixth annual meeting Aug. 4-5 at Hotel Peabody, Memphis.



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Cotton Textile Upturn To Carry into 1960

Textile business has made an upturn large enough to "sweep at least the cotton cloth division well into the first half of 1960," according to market observers, quoted by The Wall Street Journal.

Many mills have a backlog of orders to keep them busy the remainder of the year, the financial paper reported.

"Makers of cotton fabrics have signed some contracts for first and even second quarter, 1960, delivery. And mill executives in this (by far, the largest) segment of the cloth production industry think that any real test for their market won't come until bulk orders for the June, 1960, quarter start pouring in. They believe post-vacation order taking, in sharp contrast to past years, will center on cloth for January, February and March delivery next year."

Ginners To Hold Meetings

Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association members are scheduled to hold their annual district meetings during August. Dates announced earlier include:

District 10, Aug. 4 at Hope; District 11, Aug. 5, at McGehee; District 9, Aug. 6 at Pine Bluff; District 8, Aug. 7 at Little Rock; District 7, Aug. 11 at Helena; District 3, Aug. 12 at Walnut Ridge; District 4, Aug. 13 at Blytheville; District 5, Aug. 14 at Newport; District 6, Aug. 18 at Parkin; District 2, Aug. 19 at Kennett, and District 1, Aug. 20 at Sikeston.

Crushers Will Meet At Point Clear

Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala., one of the most famed vacation spots on the South's Gulf Coast, will be the site for the 1960 meeting of Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association. C. M. Scales, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer, has announced that the convention will be held June 16-17-18.

Davis Heads Co-op Gin

Albert Davis has been elected president of McFarland Cooperative Gin in California's Kern County. He was the gin's first president, and now succeeds A. J. Peterson, who resigned after serving for 18 years. Carl Dibble is manager.

Other officers are Ed Gleichner, vice-president; Meryl Anderson, secretary; and directors, C. D. White and John Regan.

Paper Resembles Cloth

Kimberly-Clark Mills have announced a new paper that resembles cloth and can be handled in the same way. Called "Kayeel," it is nylon reinforced, low in cost, fire resistant, lint free and comes in four colors, the manufacturer says.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. is selling it exclusively for such things as disposable tablecloths, place mats, costumes and infant apparel.

Texas Ginners Announce More Meetings

Several additional districts of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association have scheduled their meetings. The Press carried announcements of other district meetings in both the May 30 and June 13 issues.

District 8 will meet July 22 at 6:30 p.m. at the Hospital Dairy Farm, Temple. On July 23, District 6 will meet at 11:30 a.m. at the Green Perch on the North Bosque, Waco.

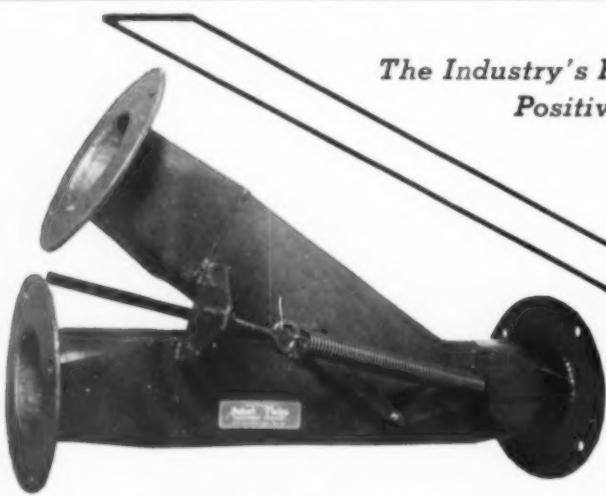
Districts 21 and 22 will meet Aug. 4 at 10:30 a.m. at the West Texas Utility Co. Clubhouse at Lytle Lake, Abilene. Districts 4 and 5 will meet Aug. 7 at 6 p.m. at the Fairgrounds in Corsicana.

Publication on Agribusiness

"What Agribusiness Means to Dallas," is the title of MP-355, a new publication of Texas Experiment Station. It contains information compiled by Dr. Donald S. Moore showing the importance of agricultural business to Dallas. Dallas Agricultural Club and Dallas Chamber of Commerce aided in the survey, and presented a program outlining results.

Laboratories To Meet

American Council of Independent Laboratories will hold its annual meeting Oct. 6-9 at Clift Hotel, San Francisco. American Society for Testing Materials will have a meeting and exhibits Oct. 11-16 at the Sheraton-Palace in San Francisco.



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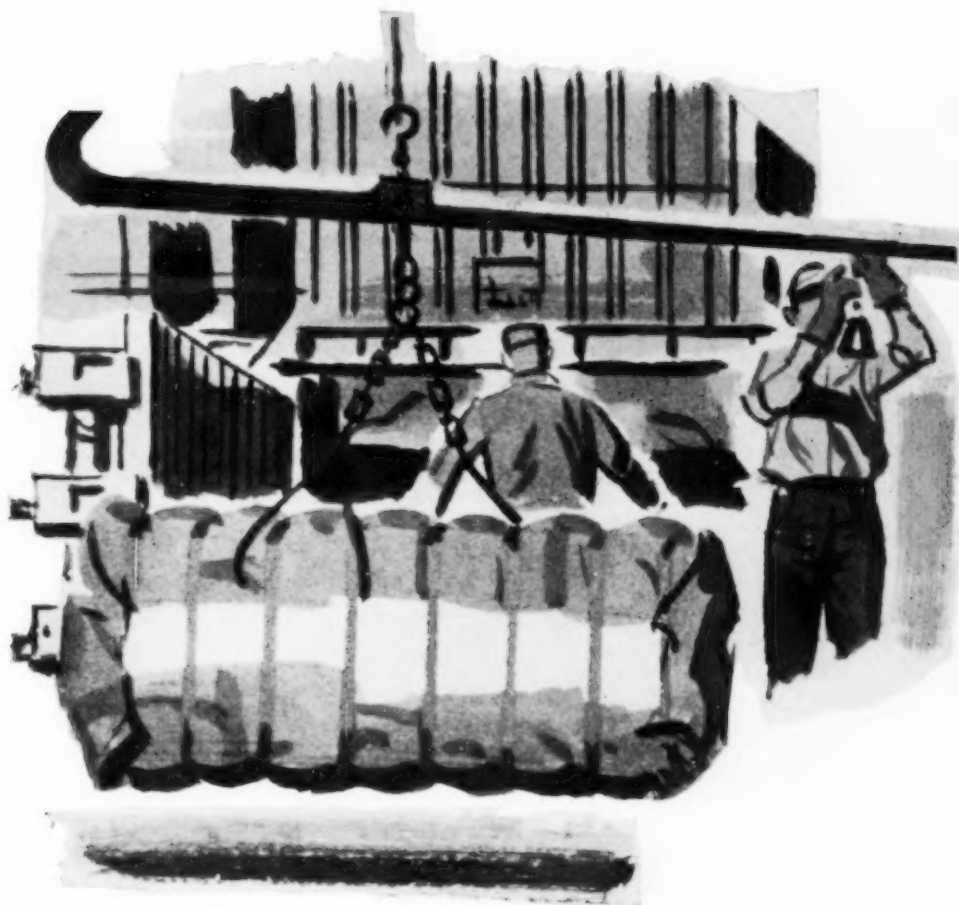
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from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE



The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Allotment Bill's Chances Good**—A bill intended to "shake loose" unused cotton acreage allotments is on its way through Congress and, barring unexpected upset along the way, seems sure to pass. Every indication is the President will sign it.

(Editor's Note: This allotment bill is the outgrowth of a meeting held in Dallas in April, and of a series of proposals for allotment legislation adopted at this meeting and reported exclusively in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press on May 2. This article, "How To Get Full Use of Cotton Allotments," was distributed to cotton organizations throughout the country and to members of Congress. The original proposals have been modified to meet the desires of USDA and others but the present legislation is based upon them. The major change made from the Dallas proposals is that to which the West is objecting—as mentioned in the accompanying article—the Dallas proposal would have permitted more rapid interstate transfer of unused acreage. Many cotton industry organizations have actively supported this legislation in Washington, including North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, the Delta Council, Texas Cotton Federation and others.)

We have briefed you on general provisions but now to update and fill in the details:

Starting with the 1960 crop, a grower would be required either to plant or release for reappportionment at least 75 percent of his allotment . . . each year. For example, a grower with a 100 acre allotment could preserve his acreage history by growing 75 acres, or by growing 20 acres and releasing at least 55 acres, or by releasing 75 acres . . . any combination just so it added up to 75 percent of his allotment.

If he failed to grow or release the required 75 percent of his allotment, there'd be a stiff cut in his following year's allotment. If the grower in the illustration cited above planted, say, 60 acres in 1960 and didn't release any acreage for reappportionment, his 1961 allotment would be the average of his 1960 allotment and the acreage planted and released in 1960; that is, 100 acres plus 60 acres divided by two equals 80 acres.

At least once every third year, every grower would have to plant some cotton, though the law now being drafted doesn't set any minimum. As an example, a farmer with a 100-acre allotment could preserve his allotment releasing a minimum of 75 percent of it for two years in a row then, the third year, releasing 70 acres and growing five.

Some side provisions of the prospective law: Acreage voluntarily released for reappportionment would be regarded as planted for purposes of acreage history, except that a grower must still comply with the requirement that some cotton actually be planted in one year

out of three. A grower who put his cotton acreage under conservation reserve contract will continue to get automatic preservation on his acreage history. A grower may, if okayed by ASC, be exempted from the planting requirements of the new bill if failure to plant is the result of conditions beyond his control.

Bill provides for reapportionment within the same county. If not needed, the county can turn it over to the state for reapportionment. USDA men explain that this leaves the status of reapportionment between states the same as under current law. Western cotton groups had hoped for an easing of restrictions on interstate transfer.

Backers claim this big advantage for the bill: It gives every cotton grower—large or small—an opportunity to preserve his allotment. No grower who makes reasonable use of his allotment (or permits others to use it through the reapportionment process) will be forced to give it up.

Thinking behind the newly-drafted bill is that growers who don't intend to use their allotment will soon tire of the red tape involved in keeping it, particularly the provision that they must actually grow some cotton every third year. Many small allotment-owners who've taken jobs in town, it's figured, will decide to give up their allotment rather than bother with one-year-out-of-three planting.

Strong opposition to the measure (still pending before House Agricultural Committee at press time) is almost totally lacking. It is backed by USDA—meaning that, if passed, the President will sign—and by a majority of trade spokesmen. On Capitol Hill there's only a smattering of opposition . . . that from Western cotton district lawmakers.

Two major trade and grower groups take no stand—pro or con. National Cotton Council and American Farm Bureau. Both fear that by taking a position they'd set off an internal fracas between Eastern and Western cotton interests or between different segments of the industry. Farm Bureau already is having "family trouble" with Southern members over tobacco legislation. Tobacco policy adopted by AFBF differs sharply from that resolved by state Farm Bureaus.

Upshot is that the bill is expected to pass and become law this session of Congress, in virtually the form we've outlined. If so it will have the distinction of being the first—and possibly only—farm bill this year not vetoed by Eisenhower-Benson.

• **Many Acres Not Planted**—Not publicized but widely-circulated on Capitol Hill and influential in lining up support for an acreage allotment bill was a report compiled by USDA showing the number of allotment farms that grew no cotton in 1958. Tally shows that half the farms with allotments didn't plant a

crop. USDA revealed the figures reluctantly.

For 1958 there were roughly 950,000 allotment farms. On 470,303, no cotton was planted. Most non-growers, the report also shows, were those with small allotments. Of the 470,303 that planted no cotton, 260,000 had allotments of less than five acres; 130,333 had allotments of five-10 acres; 43,251 had allotments of 10-15 acres; 41,968 had allotments of 15-30 acres; 12,508 had allotments of 30-50 acres; and 5,704 had allotments of 50 acres or larger.

Real meaning of the figures is hard to nail down. Some farmers didn't grow cotton because of putting land in the Soil Bank; but some who participated in the Soil Bank probably wouldn't have grown cotton anyhow. USDA says 445,000 soil bank contracts were signed in 1958. Even this, however, isn't exactly comparable with the 470,303 who planted no cotton, since not all the farmers who signed contracts put their total cotton acreage in the program.

What the report does show, most observers agree, is that there are quite a few farmers still owning allotments who are either out or getting out of the cotton business. The new bill, it's anticipated, will help "shake 'em loose."

• **Wheat Fiasco**—The wheat legislation fiasco in this session of Congress has ominous overtones for the future of all farm programs. Washington is feeling a tremendous pressure of public opinion that if Congress and Benson can't get together on some kind of workable and cheaper farm program, then let's "junk the whole kaboodle" . . . "get the farmer off the taxpayers' back." Several bills have been introduced to repeal price supports altogether. And they're not without backing.

Benson says he doesn't favor going that far but hints he thinks it might be better than the law now.

As though pressure from city groups on and off Capitol Hill wasn't enough, the old line Farm Bloc is beginning to have doubts about how farmers, themselves, view farm programs. That's one thing behind a series of grassroots hearings scheduled for after adjournment by both the House and Senate Agricultural Committees. Senate hearings will be more the nature of barnstorming—hitting 20 to 30 farm spots across the country. House will pick probably four or five key cities—one in the West, Northern Plains, South, Midwest, and East.

There are at least two other reasons for the slate of countryside hearings. One, of course, is politics. Senate has named Senators Humphrey and Symington—both would-be Presidents—to the hearing group. The other is a breakdown on Capitol Hill of what was once a widely-held truth: namely that the farm organizations spoke for farmers. Divergent viewpoints of the three big farm groups is to blame for the breakdown. Also the poor showing of the GOP in strong AFBF country last November convinced many lawmakers that even the biggest of the groups can't deliver votes.

Right now we see only the "storm warnings" of a collapse of farm programs; but quite a thunderhead could come of it. We'll watch and report.

Mill Employees Get Awards

Lubbock Cotton Oil Co. employees received service awards at a July 3 barbecue. Dixon White, manager, made the presentations.

Range Research Shows Another Benefit From Cottonseed Cake

COTTONSEED CAKE increased the lamb crop up to 20 percent when fed to range ewes three weeks before and two weeks after the start of breeding in an experiment conducted by the Texas Experiment Station at Sonora.

The study was conducted under practical range conditions on six West Texas ranches which cooperated with the Experiment Station and cotton oil mills in the area to determine whether supplemental protein would improve the breeding performance of range flocks. The tests were under the direction of Assistant Animal Husbandman Fred R. Campbell.

Cooperating cotton oil mills were Lubbock Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock; Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock; and Western Cotton Oil Co., Lubbock and Pecos. Coordinators for the study were Kenneth O. Lewis, NCPA fieldman; and Louis Gordon, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill.

The study was begun during the late summer and early fall of 1958. Each range flock, averaging about 400 ewes, was divided into two comparable groups and grazed on pastures which provided equal amounts and quality of forage. Three weeks prior to the time rams were placed in the pastures for breeding, the supplemented ewes were started on three-fourths of a pound of cottonseed cake, per head daily. This daily ration was continued until after the rams had been in the pasture for two weeks. Each supplemented ewe consumed about 25 pounds of cottonseed cake. The unsupplemented part of the flock received only range forage which was estimated to be equal to that grazed by the supplemented ewes. Supplemental mineral and watering were identical in both pastures. After supplemental feeding was concluded, the two flocks were maintained under comparable conditions.

During April, 1959, data were obtained from the supplemented and unsupplemented ewes on each of the cooperating ranches to determine the lamb crop percentage, number of wet and dry ewes, and body condition. The most striking difference observed as a result of supplemental feeding was in lamb crop percentage. The advantage from supplemental feeding was 0, 3, 10, 12, and 20 percent increase on the respective six ranches.

The smaller increases in lamb

crop percentage occurred on ranches which had a superabundance of green forage during the late summer and early fall. However, all ranches provided extremely good grazing. Experiment Station personnel estimated that grazing conditions on the test ranches during the supplemental feeding period were equal or superior to any experienced during the last fifteen years. This would suggest that under more normal conditions supplemental feeding of cottonseed cake before breeding would produce even more striking differences.

In addition to increasing the lamb crop percentage, research workers observed that the supplemented flocks appeared to produce more uniform lambs and that the ewes carried better body condition at the end of the winter.

EARLIER RESEARCH and experience have proved conclusively that supplementing protein-deficient pasture with cottonseed cake is profitable at any time. Ample protein is essential for satisfactory growth, milk production, body maintenance, and efficient use of other food nutrients. The one-year study reported here indicates that, even during normal late



GOOD LAMB CROP percentage at economical cost is the key to successful sheep raising. When healthy, well-bred ewes receive adequate nutrition to breed promptly and raise "growthy," vigorous lambs they also produce maximum fleece weight and length. Inadequate nutrition is often indicated by poor lamb crop percentage and weak lambs.

The study is being continued to confirm the results obtained during the first year and to obtain additional information on a satisfactory way to self-feed ewes during flushing, optimum rate and time of flushing, body condition before breeding, and the economic level of flushing under varying range price conditions.

NCPA fieldman Lewis points out that the results obtained during the first year of the study will be highly interesting to sheep producers and predicts that an increasing number of producers will follow the practice of feeding cottonseed cake to their flocks before breeding. He says that these results show how well-planned research with cottonseed products is contributing to the success of cotton growers, livestock producers, and cotton oil mills.

summer or early fall pasture seasons, caking improves the thriftiness of ewes, permitting them to breed promptly and produce large lamb crops. Twenty-five pounds of cottonseed cake, per ewe, increased the average number of lambs by nearly 10 percent on six ranches. Supplemental feeding on one ranch resulted in 20 extra lambs per hundred ewes.



California Seed Group Donates to Research

The California Planting Cotton Seed Distributors of Bakersfield have made two grants for research into Acala 4-42 cotton and its growing tendencies.

The organization's board of directors meeting in semi-annual session, granted \$28,121 to the University of California for continuance of research into weed control, fertilization, irrigation, nematode control and defoliation of Acala 4-42 cotton. This work is carried on, for the most part, at the USDA Cotton Experiment Station at Shafter. A second grant was made to the Experiment Station.

The University, through a previous agreement with the California Planting

Cotton Seed Distributors, maintains several cotton specialists at the Shafter station to oversee the research laid out by the University and the Distributors. California cotton growers provide some \$60,000 per year in continuing special research for the improvement of their management practices and the strain of cotton being used.

New California Gin Plant

The Coberly West Co. has begun construction of a new gin building in Woodville, Tulare County, California. In addition to the gin building, the company also plans to construct an office building and a scale. Coberly West Co. has been operating in the Woodville area since 1946.



Phelps on Program

RICHARD A. PHELPS, Dallas, assistant director, Research and Educational Division, National Cottonseed Products Association, will participate in the 1959 Texas Nutrition Conference. He will discuss "Present Status of Cottonseed Meal as a Feed Supplement" on the program, Oct. 7-9 at Texas A&M College. The Texas Conference each year presents outstanding authorities from research institutions and other recognized leaders in livestock and poultry nutrition.



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• Better Fabrics Are Goal of Research

BETTER FABRICS from cotton is the objective of research by Lowell Technological Institute Research Foundation, under contract with USDA.

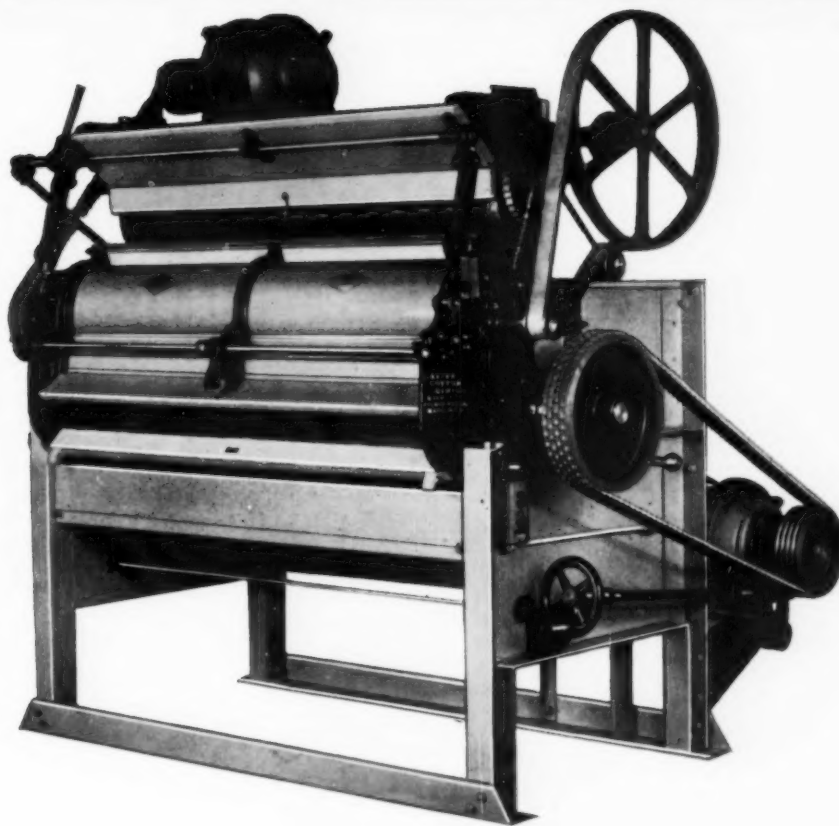
The contract was negotiated by USDA's Agricultural Research Service, Southern Utilization Research and Development Division, center for cotton utilization research.

Cotton has been gaining popularity in the fashion market for year-around wear for the past several years, because of its good looks, comfort, and excellent wearing qualities.

Previous investigations have shown that the application of some finishing resins will improve resilience. Under the new research project, these and other chemical treatments will be investigated further.

Yarns spun on the woolen system are fuller, looser, more spongy or lofty than those spun on the cotton system due to less parallelization of the fibers. The Lowell Foundation will produce experimental fabrics of selected structures from yarns spun on the woolen system from untreated cotton, resin treated cotton and blends of untreated and resin treated cotton. Experiments will also be conducted to improve the dimensional stability, resistance to wrinkling, and warmth properties of such fabrics through application of selected resins, mechanical treatments and curing.

■ MR. AND MRS. WM. KING SELF (Riverside Oil Mill, Marks, Miss.) were pictured by the Memphis Commercial Appeal among guests at the opening of the new Memphis Country Club, July 3.



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• Electronic Classing Study Is Planned

PRODUCERS and mill operators viewed the "Scanor-tron," an electronic cotton classer, at the Hotel Sheraton and U.S. Testing Co. Laboratory in Dallas on June 22.

Louisiana and Texas Farm Bureau representatives have made tentative plans to evaluate the commercial application of electronic classing.

Developed by U.S. Testing with the cooperation of cotton industry leaders, the "Scanor-tron" was pictured and described in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press last fall.

Producers from Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas met with mill operators and shippers from Georgia, the Carolinas and Texas to discuss the instrument. Also present at the June 22 meeting were representatives of the House Agriculture Committee, USDA and Farm Bureau.

Cotton Meetings Planned

Among many meetings planned to discuss the handling of "A" and "B" cotton are those at the Dallas Cotton Exchange on the afternoon of July 23, and on July 24 at Lubbock.

Inadale Gin Holds Meeting

John Schattel has been elected president of Inadale Cooperative Gin, Roscoe, Texas. Other officers and directors are Ernest Parrott, vice-president; O. C. Hess, secretary; A. L. Pieper and W. F. Glass. Manager is L. B. Rea.

Proceedings of NCPA Convention Issued

The Official Proceedings of the sixty-third annual convention of National Cottonseed Products Association have been mailed to members of the Association. The meeting was held in San Francisco in May.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, official publication for the Association, prints the Proceedings as a service to the industry, without any charge to the Association. John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer of NCPA, points out that this publication is made possible by the cooperation of advertisers. Advertisers in the 1959 Proceedings included the following:

ANDERSON, CLAYTON & Co., Houston, Texas.

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Texas.

TRU-FAB METAL PRODUCTS Co.,
Lubbock, Texas.

Lone Star and St. Regis Are Planning Merger

Lone Star Bag and Bagging Co., Houston, and St. Regis Paper Co., New York, have announced plans for a merger. Lubbock Bag Co., Lubbock, and Wagner Bag Co., Salt Lake City, subsidiaries of Lone Star, also will be in the merger.

M. M. Feld, Lone Star board chairman, said Lone Star will retain its name and operate as a division of St. Regis.

Manly Heads Abilene Office

B. B. Manly, Jr., a native Texan, takes charge of the USDA Cotton Classing Office in Abilene on July 19.

Soviets Buy Cotton

Iraq has sold 60 percent of its cotton crop to Soviet Russia at "above world prices," Bagdad radio said about 25,000 bales were sold.



It's less expensive than you think!

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HULL AND TRASH COLLECTING SYSTEM

Eliminate the unsightly hull pile, plus obnoxious smoke, sparks and fire of improvised incinerators.

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SOLVENT CONTAMINATION AND LATE DELIVERY HAVE COST US A 9% LOSS IN PRODUCTION... I'LL GIVE YOU ONE MORE CHANCE!!

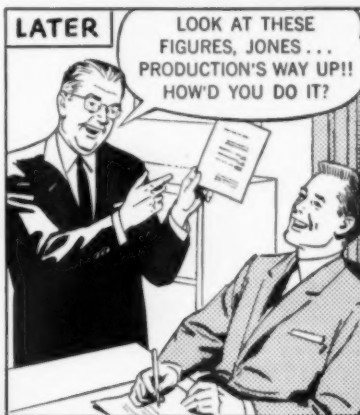


EXCUSE ME, MR. JONES... I HAPPENED TO OVERHEAR THE BOSS, AND... WELL, I HAVE AN IDEA...



...AND MY BROTHER SAID SWITCHING TO SKELLYSOLVE WAS THE ANSWER FOR THEM!!

SKELLYSOLVE EH? BY GOLLY, IT'S WORTH A TRY.



LOOK AT THESE FIGURES, JONES... PRODUCTION'S WAY UP!! HOW'D YOU DO IT?



...AND SINCE SKELLYSOLVE IS CONSTANTLY CHECKED DURING PRODUCTION AND BEFORE SHIPMENT NO MORE CONTAMINATION TROUBLES!



NINE OUT OF TEN CARS ARE SHIPPED THE DAY AFTER THE ORDER IS RECEIVED... AND THEIR TECHNICAL SERVICE IS BACKED BY OVER 25 YEARS EXPERIENCE!

NICE GOING, JONES!!



FLOWERS... FOR ME?

SURE, AND I'M RECOMMENDING YOU FOR A RAISE!! THANKS FOR TIPPING ME OFF TO SKELLYSOLVE!!

Many companies in your industry depend on Skellysolve for exacting quality, prompt shipment, and expert technical

service. Get more complete facts by writing or calling us today at LOgan 1-3575, Kansas City, Missouri.

Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction APPLICATIONS

SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about -25°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed, soybean meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifica-

tions for petroleum ether, and pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or L. Closed cup flash point about -16°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-L. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth or other general extraction. Closed cup flash point about 12°F.

Ask about our new Skelly Petroleum Insoluble Grease.



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Industrial Division:
605 West 47th Street, Kansas City 41, Mo.

Best Fertilizer

Gets Gold, But Wanted Water for Cotton

Tales of Texans who wanted water, but struck oil are common. But now, Texas has come up with a report of a cotton farmer digging an irrigation well and finding gold.

Frank Ratliff of Brownfield, Terry County, found a strange rock in the slush of the irrigation well that he was drilling. He sent it to Texas Tech, then to a Colorado firm for analysis. Ratliff says the sample contained about one percent gold, or approximately \$38 worth per ton of ore.

The Texan says that rock on his land

also has indicated uranium content, when tested by a geiger counter. But, he knows that the white gold which grows yearly is the best product of all; and has plowed right over the uranium area to grow his cotton crop.

Plains Prospects Not So Good

Cotton prospects on the Texas High Plains, which has about two million acres, are "far below the outlook a year ago," according to the Lubbock Avalanche-Journal. Rains and hail damaged about 600,000 acres during June and early July. The newspaper reports that the crop compares with that of 1957, when about 1,500,000 bales were produced and quality was not as good as in 1958.

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THE HYDRAULIC TRUCK DUMPER that's Built for You!

Massive Design—

Built with 25, 45, 50 and 60 foot platforms (Scale or Non-Scale Types) to handle any trucks or truck-tractor combinations.



50 ft. Grade Level Kewanee dumping cottonseed in a large cotton oil mill.

50 ft. Grade Level Kewanee dumping cottonseed in a southern cotton oil mill.



50 ft. Kewanee unloading wood chips at large Florida pulp mill.



60 ft. Kewanee Dumper unloading grain at River Terminal Elevator, Burbank, Wash.



50 ft. Non-Scale, Pit Type Kewanee accommodating tandem trailers, unloading grain.



Two 50 ft. Grade Level Kewanee Dumpers installed in a big Michigan Grain Elevator.

The name "Kewanee" represents 38 years of pioneering in the development and building of Hydraulic Truck Dumpers. Kewanee Dumpers are the finest in design, engineering and construction, assuring the utmost performance.



These illustrations are representative of over 1,000 world-wide installations. Brochure, specifications and prices on application—without obligation.

Presenting

M. A. (Rip) Elms

Littlefield, Texas

MANAGER of Western Cottonoil Co. mill in Littlefield, Texas, is M. A. (Rip) Elms, one of the cotton industry's best supporters in West Texas. Elms, while a native of Bell County, Texas, moved to



Lamb County with his parents when he was about six weeks old. He has lived on a farm most of his life and has been a cotton producer from the time when mules and horses were in use to the present day, when four and six-row equipment is commonplace, along with several irrigation wells on each farm.

Elms has been with Western Cottonoil Co. for about 12 years. He joined the organization in Littlefield and later worked for them at Abilene and at Lubbock, before returning to Littlefield as manager of the mill there. After serving with the U.S. Navy during World War II and traveling throughout the Pacific theatre, Elms returned to Littlefield and joined Western Cottonoil Co. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Elms, Sr., still farm in Lamb County. Elms and his wife make their home in Littlefield.

Elms was one of the original founders of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., in January, 1956. He served two terms as a director from Lamb County, was elected the first treasurer of the organization and served two terms. Elms guidance as treasurer enabled the organization to get on a sound financial basis during its first year. He still serves as a member of the PCG finance committee.

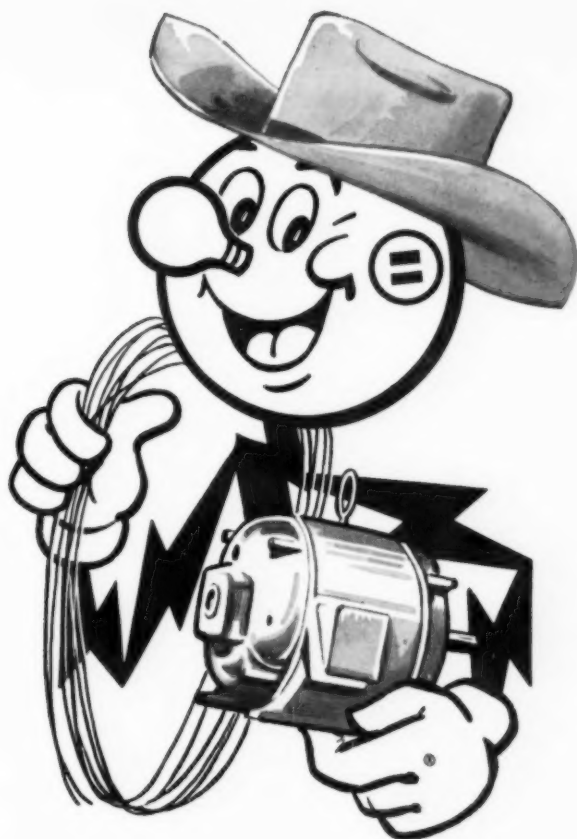
Elms also is active in civic work in Littlefield, belonging to the Rotary Club and active in church work and other community affairs.

Synthetic Carpets Gain

Synthetics now account for 42 percent of all fibers used in carpets. This compares with 32 percent four years ago.

Purina Absorbs Subsidiary

Checkerboard Soybean Co., formerly a subsidiary, has been dissolved and made a part of Ralston Purina Co.



HANDIEST GIN POWER YET!

Reddy Kilowatt will make you a most reliable hand in your cotton gin. At the flip of a switch he's on the job to spin your electric motors — large and small.

Electrically driven equipment is the best way to modernize your gin. You'll find that electric motors are safe, dependable and economical to buy and operate.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, expellers, linters wood or steel, single and double box all-steel linter baling presses, Bauer #199 seed cleaners and separating equipment, 42" and 60" rolls, 30" to 48" bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack coilers, various size filter presses, boilers, roots blowers, hydraulic press room equipment, hull beaters, attrition mills.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE — Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack coolers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania.

MODERN FRENCH FOUR-SECTION PRESSES \$7,000.00 each PITCOCK Glen Riddle, Pa.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two French 4-cage screw presses 9" extension, 75 HP motors, French screening tank, French 72" cooker, Fresno drive, French 60" ball and roller-bearing rolls, French 60" plain-bearing rolls, Carver 141-saw linters, Bauer 199 seed cleaners, Bauer 198 hull beater, Butters 141-saw machines, 36" Chandler huller, Carver 48" bar huller, 36" attrition mills, Two single-box, up-packing, all-steel linter presses, Electric motors, starting boxes and switches, Steel sand and boll reel, Spools and Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas Telephone RI 7-5958.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—One complete modern gin, with steel building, to be moved, price reasonable. Also several extra pieces of modern machinery such as droppers, condensers, packers, presses, and cleaner feeders. Contact Jim Hall, P. O. Box 751, or telephone Riverside 1-1393, Dallas, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—One 20-shelf Hardwicke-Etter drying system with heater, hot air fan and V-belt drive and all hot air pipe, Steel bur machines: One 14' Hardwicke-Etter right-hand with 5-cylinder and 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter type 1 cleaning system, 14' Murray left-hand with conveyors and troughs, 14' and 10' Lummus center feed, Steel cleaners: One 5-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter blow-in, two 4-cylinder 50" Continentals, 6- and 12-cylinder Stacy cleaner-drier combinations, 4-cylinder 96" Lummus, three Thermos, 6-cylinder Cen-Tennial air line, Murray unit type lint cleaners, Mitchell Supers in 60" lengths, 3-60" Mitchell Super Jems, One 48" Lummus cleaning type separator, Hardwicke-Etter, Continental and Murray pumps, 9" screw elevators, Several wood frame bucket elevators, New tower driers in all sizes, Electric motors from 10 h.p. to 100 h.p. New and used fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Call us regarding any machinery or complete gin plants which you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day or Night: PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE

Have made special purchase on several Lummus Type B combers complete. Will be reconditioned, repainted like new, and will be in excellent mechanical and operating condition.

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Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847.
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FOR SALE — One Paragon all-steel press, EJ trampler, triplex pump, base tank and cover—\$5,750.—James C. Mann, Phone 4931, Conyers, Ga.

FOR SALE—5-80 Murray, glass front, loose roll gin stands in excellent condition. Saws filed, ready to go.—Abbott Gin Co., Abbott, Texas. Phone Hillsboro Justice 2-5811.

FOR SALE—Solid leather belt 150' long, 24" wide, 5-ply. Good condition. Carver saw filter and gummer for 106 saws, good condition. Will sell each at fraction of real value. Also, many valuable tools.—Jack Howell, Bryan, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray Big Reel drier 62, complete, good condition. Has gained approximately 3,800 bales, \$1,800. Lummus cabinet type 2M BTU burner, 3 years old, good condition, \$350. Lummus dropper, 52" opening, steel scrolls, good condition, \$550.—L. E. Franks, Box 802, Raymondville, Texas. Phone: MURRAY 9-3734.

FOR SALE — Continental cleaner, one 16-shelf Hardwicke-Etter tower drier, one Hardwicke-Etter 2M BTU heater. Priced at \$500.—W. H. Ritchey, Bonham, Texas. Phone JU 3-2278.

FOR SALE—3 electric motors, 100 h.p., 25 h.p., 20 h.p. with starting equipment. One Continental 5-80 single drum steel condenser, one Continental 30" fan, one Continental vertical hydraulic press pump, one Continental seed scales, one Continental ram and casing, one Mitchell steel conveyor box with 14" auger 100' long.—Byron Dawson, P. O. Box 557, Clinton, Oklahoma. Phone 1308.

COMPLETE GIN for sale—to be moved. 4-80 Murray, glass fronts; 5- and 7-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter cleaner; 14' Hardwicke-Etter bur machine, all-steel; 20-shelf tower drier; electric power. Will sell any part of this gin and also have plenty of 9" and 12" conveyor for \$1.25 per foot.—J. O. Williams, Williams & Griffin Gin, Phone: MU-2-2611, Frost, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental D.F.B. lint cleaner complete with motors and sheet metal piping. Excellent condition.—Maricopa Growers Gin, Maricopa, Arizona. Phone: LOgan 8-2382.

Used Equipment for Sale

14' Murray Bur Machines, each	3,000
18" Murray Hull Vacuum	150
72" Continental Separator	650
Horizontal Murray Press Pump	850
Vertical Continental Press Pump	850
80-Saw Murray Mote Suction	
Gin Stands, each	900
25" Murray Fan	150
30" Continental Double Fan	275
40" Continental Fan	290
40" Claridge Fan	225
Continental Ram & Casing	850
1—Stevens-Adamson 24" Box Car Loader, complete with 3 h.p., Single Phase Motor, mounted on wheels, as is	750
1—Link Belt Automatic Power Shovel, Single Unit, complete with Swivel Sheaves and less Electric Motor	300

NEW EQUIPMENT: 1 Atteberry No. 1, Standard Cottonseed Sterilizer with natural gas burner, complete with Feeder Hopper.

Power Units—Electric Motors

1½ h.p., 3 ph., 1750 RPM	20
½ h.p., 3 ph., 1720 RPM	30
1 h.p., 3 ph., 1720 RPM	45
3 h.p. Single Phase	120
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10 h.p., 3 ph., 1700 RPM	300

Engines

Le Roi D-1000, 100 h.p.	650
GMC 671, 130 h.p. Diesel	1,750

Wonder State Mfg. Co. PARAGOULD, ARK.

FOR SALE—Four Continental individual-type lint cleaners with valves. In good condition.—Bargain —P. O. Box 621, West Memphis, Arkansas.

SOIL BANK VICTIMS—Modern gin machinery in Eastern States for sale. Contact me regarding used machinery or complete gin plants.—James C. Mann, Phone: 4931, Conyers, Ga.

FOR SALE—Priced for quick sale, Continental DFB lint cleaner complete, less motors. Excellent condition. P.O. Box 621, West Memphis Arkansas.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw gin, best location in Central Texas. All-steel machinery, Lummus comber, double bur machines, double drying, 40' x 112' building. Nearest gin 8 miles, all black land, good cotton acreage.—Jim Krumnow Gin, Otto, Texas.

FOR SALE—5 Murray "Combing" lint cleaners with valves.—Sebastian Cotton & Grain Company, Sebastian, Texas.

BENSON VICTIM—Steel down-packing long box press ram, packer, and press pump. Real bargain.—James Bowlin, Phone SWift 7-4931, La Feria, Texas.

FOR SALE—Converted 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter gin stands. They are hot roll boxes with extra saw chambers. Reasonable.—Lamesa Coop Gins, Phone: 3090, Lamesa, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-60" Super Mitchells, A-1 condition; one Jackson statifier; 4-80 Howell mote extractors; one Lummus dropper; one Fairbanks seed scales; 1-44" 8D V-belt sheave.—Latham Bros., Holland, Texas. Phone: Little River, YU-2-2351.

FOR SALE—5-66" Thermex feeders with hot air manifold. Equipment in excellent condition. Lockney Gin Co., Lockney, Texas. Lester Carter, mgr., Phone OL 4-3388.

FOR SALE—2M BTU gas drier.—James Bowlin, Phone 4931, La Feria, Texas.

FOR SALE

GINS—5-90 Lummus Multi Jets; 1-90 Hardwicke-Etter, 2 yrs. old; 5-80 Continental Model C brush; 5-80 Continental Model C AEs; 12-80 Murray glass fronts; 10-80 Centennial glass fronts, loose rolls; 4-80 Centennial Commanders with loose roll; 4-80 Lummus automatic all-steel; 10-90 Gulleths; 6-80 Hardwicke-Etter; 4-70 Continental F3 brush.

HULLER CLEANER FEEDERS—5-66" V-drive Super Mitchells; 5-80 V-drive 60" Super Mitchells; 5-80 Continental 4X; 5-80 Continental Master Double X; 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after cleaner; 4-60" Continental Master Double X.

DRIERS—1 Continental 4-trough; 1 Continental 2-trough; 2 Murray Big Reels; 1 Mitchell Jembo, 6 cylinder, 66" wide; 2 Lummus Thermos; new tower driers at list price.

BURNERS—2M Lummus.

LINT CLEANERS—1 Super Moss-Gordin complete, with 12" wrapped saws, reconditioned and painted; 5-80 Murray, 1951 Model saw type complete with lint flue; 5-80 Murray ABC Jets complete with lint flue; 3 Model B Lummus combers complete.

CONVEYOR DISTRIBUTORS — 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with return conveyor; 4-80 Lummus; 5-80 Murray.

PRESSES — 1 Lummus long box, all-steel, downpacking; 1 Murray all-steel downpacking; 1 Murray PX with steel platform.

TRAMPERS—2 Murrays; 1 Hardwicke-Etter; 1 Lummus.

PUMPS—1 Murray automatic; 1 Lummus; 1 Cen-Tennial; 1 Beaumier.

CONDENSERS—1 Hardwicke-Etter, 72"; 1 Hardwicke-Etter 60"; 1 Continental, 72".

CLEANERS—2 Lummus 96" 6-cylinder V-drive inclined with reclaiming cylinder and grid bars; 1 Gullett 50" inclined 6-cylinder blow-in type; 1 Murray horizontal 6-cylinder; 1 Lummus 52" horizontal 6-cylinder; 1 Lummus horizontal 96" 6-cylinder; 1 Mitchell Jembo 6-cylinder, 66" wide; 1 Continental 4-cylinder inclined; 1 Continental 6-cylinder airline; 1 Hardwicke-Etter 6-cylinder airline.

BUR MACHINES—1-10' steel Lummus with built-in 5-cylinder aftercleaner; 1-10' steel Hardwicke-Etter; 2-10' steel Wichitas with two 3-cylinder aftercleaners; 1-14' steel Stacy; 1 Mitchell Jembo.

SEPARATORS—2 Continental 52"; 1 Lummus 52"; 2 Gullett 52"; 1 Stacy 52"; 1 Murray 52".

FANS—From 20" to 50" diameters.

ELECTRIC MOTORS—From 3½ h.p. to 150 h.p.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS — 1 Continental right angle drive; 2 Continental automatic, even feed controls with overflow conveyors; 2 sets Fairbanks-Morse seed scales; 1 set Continental; 1-22' rotor lift; 1-14' rotor lift; several 52" vacuum blow boxes; pulleys from 4" to 72" in diameter; floor stands, etc.

BILL SMITH

Phones OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847
Box 694 Abilene, Texas

FOR SALE—3-66" Mitchell Super Units in excellent condition, and one Hardwicke-Etter medium stroke trampler complete.—Box ZF, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE

Rebuilt and Painted Gin Machinery

PRESSES: 1 Right-hand up-packing Centennial all-steel.

GINNS: 4-80 saw late model Murray with glass fronts, 6" mote conveyor, new gin ribs and new huller ribs; 4-80 saw double moting automatic Lummus; complete 4-80 saw all-steel Murray with all-steel Murray building, to be moved.

FEEDERS: 4-60" Super Mitchell with steel brushes and hardened saws; 4-67" Continental Master XX; 4-66" large Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after-cleaners.

SEED SCALES: 1 Hardwicke-Etter.

CLEANERS: 2-10' 6-cylinder Continentals; one 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo.

CONDENSERS: 1-72" Continental.

DRIERS: 1 No. 18 Murray Big Reel.

Incidentals: Saw cylinders for 80-saw Continental and Murray; one extra good Continental ram and casing with new bypass head; gratefalls for 90- and 80-saw Continentals gins; 14 feet of Continental return conveyor trough for 14" conveyor.

Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co.

Box 456, Phone 3372 or 3351
Earth, Texas

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One Model B Lummus comber complete. Give age, price, condition and location.—Cecil Cox Gin, Fulton, Arkansas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Superintendent for delta solvent extraction plant handling cottonseed and soybeans. Give experience and qualifications. Our people know of this ad. Applications confidential.—Box 75, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Ginner to run complete new Lummus plant. Write or call Gus Balzer, Schulenburg, Texas.

WANTED—Ginner for the 1959 season. Must be sober. Write or call—Orange Grove Cooperative, P. O. Box 42, Orange Grove, Texas. Phone 2681.

HELP WANTED—Ginner for 1959 season. Murray gins. Good pay and hours. No drinkers.—Central Valley Growers Gin, J. M. Setliff, Supt., P. O. Box 7, Tipton, Calif. Phone 3671.

WANTED—Two experienced Murray ginner; also two press hands. San Angelo territory, season starting about Sept. 1.—Box 12, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—One Le Roi L3000-RXISV 12-cylinder 300-350 h.p. Cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition. Priced low to move. One General Motors diesel twin—6-cylinder, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—300 h.p. @ 1800 RPM. Priced low to move. One Minneapolis-Moline Twin 6 Model 1210-12A, cotton gin equipped, guaranteed in operating condition—200 h.p. Priced low to move.—W. M. Smith Electric Company, Hamilton 8-4606, 3200 Grand Avenue, Dallas Texas.

SEE US for parts for all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin Belt Dressing.—Port Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales. Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 4-2588, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
JULY 11, 1959

When Farming Goes Down

Will Things Look Up?

"SOME go up into space while some go down into space," says a recent article in SCAN, published by Shell Chemical Agricultural News.

The article says in part:

The spacious oceans are being studied for farming and mining possibilities. We just can't visualize—at the moment, anyway—snorkel-equipped tractors chugging along the ocean floor cultivating six rows of seaweed at a clip. Of course, these methods of trapping the oceanic treasures might be far-fetched, but some system probably will be devised in the future to reap watery harvests to help replenish diminishing supplies of natural resources on land and to meet the ever-increasing need for additional food-stuffs.

Scientists now are visualizing methods whereby fishermen can scientifically "harvest" the ocean's fish crop. Oceanographers, in revising their estimates of the Atlantic's food-supporting potential, are focusing on the amount of phosphate ion in the water. Phosphate salts originate from decayed organic matter. They support the basic forms of sea life—diatoms, which are microscopic algae, and plankton, which are various small animal and plant life, including algae.

"The big fish live on the little fish, the little fish live on plankton and the plankton lives on phosphate," Stanley Ruttenberg, administrator of the U.S. International Geophysical Year oceanography panel, was quoted in a recent article in The Wall Street Journal.

"If the Atlantic holds twice as much phosphate as we thought earlier,

it will support twice as much life. You can see how important this fact can be to the fishing industry. On land, we know it takes about one ton of grass to produce two pounds of cow, and about 200 pounds of cow to produce 20 pounds of man. In the ocean, it looks as if marine organisms are much more efficient. We think it is possible that one ton of diatoms produces 500 to 1,000 pounds of plankton . . . Perhaps at each level of the food chain in the sea the marine organisms are more efficient."

The expansion of cities, building of industrial sites and construction of highways are rapidly gnawing away at farmland. Oceanographic research might be the answer to some of the problems posed by dwindling acreage. It is estimated that in the next 40 years, at the present rate of increase, the earth's population will double.

And what about agricultural possibilities? Dr. Roger R. Revelle, director of the famed Scripps Institute of Oceanography at La Jolla, Calif., says some authorities now report many areas in the oceans "are just as fertile and productive as the best farms on land." In case the thought of consuming "vegetables" from the ocean bottom seems beyond present grasp, experts note that even now the Tokyo fish market sells candy made from seaweed, and plankton—consisting largely of algae—from the sea for soup making. Even bread of a sort can be ocean-born. An Eastport, Maine, firm is grinding a high-protein flour made from dried, deoiled herring. One I.G.Y. scientist says that within a century or so the oceans can become serious competitors of the continent in terms of material resources. And, remember, they laughed at Buck Rogers!!

China To Buy Vegetable Oil

USDA has announced the issuance of six authorizations to the Republic of China (Taiwan) to finance the purchase of a total of \$4,511,300 worth of products from U.S. suppliers, under Title 1 of P.L. 480.

Authorization No. 37-13 provides for the purchase of up to \$741,600 worth, or about 2,200 metric tons (basis: refined soybean oil in drums), of soybean or cottonseed oil in 50/55-gallon drums.

Gulf Compress Re-elects

Gulf Compress, Corpus Christi, cooperative operated by South Texas gins, has re-elected officers. They are Lamar Folda, Corpus Christi, president; R. E. George, Mercedes, vice-president; Bennett Ocker, secretary, Frank Stubbs, manager and treasurer, and Charles Hartman, assistant secretary-treasurer, all of Corpus Christi.

■ BILL BARRETT shot a one-over-par 71 recently to win the annual Memphis Board of Trade and Memphis Cotton Exchange joint golf tournament at the Memphis Country Club. Trailing him by three strokes was Buddy Blake with 74, and Sam Reeves followed with a 75 for third.

FOR SALE—150 h.p. GE electric motor, complete with starter and flat pulley, 2200 volts, 900 RPM. Good condition, \$1,250 f.o.b. Contact Jm Hall, P. O. Box 751, or telephone Riverside 1-1393, Dallas Texas.

FOR SALE—(1) 150 HP New GE Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/720 RPM, Type M, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, \$3,875.00 Net. (2) 200 HP New Master, Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/900 RPM, Ball Bearing, Open Dripproof, \$5,130.00. — W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., 3200 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas.

SCALES FOR SALE—Several used truck and cattle scales, 16', 22' and 34'. Guaranteed service anywhere, anytime.—Lewis Scale Service, Clarence E. Lewis, 1609 42nd St., Lubbock, Texas. Phones: SHERWOOD 4-7489, SHERWOOD 4-3760.

FOR SALE—One head and practically new Bendix Scintilla Magneto for L3000 Le Roi engine, \$400.—Dixie Gin Co., Trumann, Ark.

Hart Cotton Moisture Meters

may be ordered through

Leo Gerdes, Box 373, Leland, Miss., or Box 522, Arvin Calif.; Gordon Equipment Co., Fresno, Calif.; The Murray Co. of Texas, Inc., Fresno, Calif.; Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co., Lubbock or Dallas, Texas; Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co., Stoneville, Miss.; or directly from Hart Moisture Meters, 336 W. Islip Blvd., Babylon Long Island, N.Y.

Prices: FOB Babylon, Type R-41, \$196; Type CU2, \$280; Type K101, \$360; Plus: Trailer probe, \$30; cottonseed cup, \$20.

WHY don't you let me manage your financing, ginning and cotton operations anywhere in the world.—Box 68, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Cotton Growing Nations Confer in Washington

U.S. cotton export subsidies were the main subject of discussion at last week's meeting of representatives from 14 producing countries in Washington.

With Mexican Minister of Agriculture Julian Rodriguez Adame as chairman, the following countries were represented: Brazil, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, the Sudan, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and the U.S.

They formed a permanent organization to study the world cotton problem, marked by an excess of production over demand, last June 3 in a meeting at the Mexican embassy.

300,000 Braceros Coming

Mexican officials estimate that 300,000 or more braceros will register for U.S. farm work during the next three months. At press time, representatives from Lubbock, were working to insure removal of a ban on bracero registration resulting from alleged discrimination against Mexican nationals by a Lubbock beauty shop.

Central Soya Sales Up

Central Soya, Ft. Wayne, Ind., expects sales during the fiscal year which ends Aug. 31 to reach a record level. Net profits should be at least as good as a year ago, company officials predict.

Convention Dates Are Changed

The 1960 convention dates for the National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, have been changed to Tuesday and Wednesday, May 10-11, according to John H. Todd, executive vice-president.

The Atlanta Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, will be the scene of the convention. Committee meetings, as usual, will be held on Monday, May 9, one day in advance of the membership meeting.

New Bulletin

COTTON USED IN THE WORK CLOTHING INDUSTRY

The Utilization Research Division of the National Cotton Council, has recently published the findings of a survey, conducted by Charlie W. Russell, of the work clothing industry, and its use of cotton.

As a unit, the work clothing industry consumes more cotton than any other segment of the entire apparel industry. Cotton is the principal material consumed by the industry, accounting for more than 95 percent of the fibers utilized in staple work clothing and for 90 percent or more of the fibers consumed in other products of the industry, the bulletin points out.

Copies of the publication are available from the Council's offices, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.

Gin at Lovington Elects

Members of the Lovington (New Mexico) Cooperative Gin elected E. L. Richardson as their president for the new year. Other officers and directors include W. F. Bradshaw, vice-president; R. L. Davis, secretary; E. L. Anderson and Leland Gwin. Manager is H. W. Lawler.

New Publication

USE OF TALLOW IN FEEDLOTS

Research at the University of Arizona has shown that adding tallow to livestock feeding rations increased gains and feed efficiency, according to a new bulletin, "Using Tallow in Feedlots," written by W. T. Welchert, agricultural engineer, and Albert M. Lane, livestock specialist.

The booklet also gives detailed instructions on how to handle tallow for feeding purposes, and to construct needed tallow heaters for this purpose. It is available from the University, without charge.

■ **PARKE T. MOORE**, Valley Co-op Oil Mill, Harlingen, Texas, was featured in an article recently in Texas Cooperative News. A native of Oklahoma, he attended college in Texas and Arizona, and was with the AAA and Federal Land Bank. Following service in World War II, MOORE was with the Valley Farm Bureau before becoming manager of the oil mill in 1951.

Rugged, Shot-blast Tests Indicate...
RUBBER-LINED GIN ELBOWS OUTLAST GALVANIZED "L's"
9 to 1!



In a specially-designed cabinet, 20-gauge, 8" elbows are shot-blasted under conditions far more severe than actual operating wear. Size G-25 crushed steel grit is blown into elbows at a velocity of 1660 feet per second—greater than the muzzle velocity of the most powerful rifle!



After only 12 minutes blasting time, holes appeared in unlined elbow "A". Elbow "B", lined with 1/4" rubber, was exposed for 17 1/2 minutes without visible signs of wear. Calibration indicated only 1/32" average abrasion.

Up to 9 times longer service life... and rubber is the answer! Hundreds of gin operators throughout the Southwest have already saved time and money with Abrasion & Corrosion rubber-lined elbows. Now, the results of recent shot-blast tests give undeniable proof that you, too, can cut downtime to a minimum by installing A & C rubber-lined "L's".

Worn-out fan scrolls, too, even if full of holes, can actually be made better than new with A & C rubber lining! They will outlast new scrolls by many times and can be used in-

definitely if the lining is replaced as it wears out.

It will pay you to check into A & C rubber linings right away. For complete information, see your nearest dealer or write to:



• W. L. Clayton Named ACCO Director

W. L. CLAYTON, a founder and important stockholder of Anderson, Clayton & Co., on July 6 resumed membership on the company's board. He had retired from the board in 1940 to enter government service, in which he remained until 1948. Among the offices which he held were those of Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Administrator of Surplus War Property, and Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs. After leaving the government service he had spent most of his time away from Houston until early 1958, when Houston again became his regular residence.

Clayton, his brother Benjamin, and F. E. and M. D. Anderson founded the business 55 years ago.

Alabama Warehousemen Plan Meeting, July 20

A special meeting has been called by the Alabama Bonded Warehousemen's Association at the Whitley Hotel in Montgomery, for July 20 to discuss the 1959 government "A" and "B" Cotton Program, according to Wells R. Turner, Monroeville, president.

F. P. Biggs, director, Commodity Stabilization Service, New Orleans, will discuss and explain the program. An invitation also has been extended to bankers, ginners and shippers to attend.

John H. Todd, executive vice-president, National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, Memphis, who has made a study of the cotton program, also will assist in the discussion.

• 1959 Soybean Price Support Rates Set

USDA has announced 1959-crop soybean county support rates.

The rates are based on the 1959-crop national average support price of \$1.85 per bushel. The method followed in determining rates is the same as in previous years. The county support rates generally reflect the 24-cent-per-bushel reduction in the 1959 national average support from the 1958 average of \$2.09 per bushel. Terminal rates are not established for soybeans.

The only change in the price-support premium-and-discount schedule provides for monetary premiums and discounts for foreign material. Soybeans containing one percent or less of foreign material at time of delivery to CCC will get a premium of two cents per bushel. Soybeans with foreign material of more than two percent will get discounts ranging from one to six cents per bushel at one-half of one percent steps up to five percent of foreign material. In the past, the quantity of soybeans put under support was reduced by the amount of foreign material in excess of two percent and no premium was included for soybeans containing one percent or less of foreign material.

Premiums for low moisture content will range from one to four cents per bushel for soybeans with 13.7 percent down to 12 percent or less moisture.

Discounts for test weight of 53 pounds down to 49.9 pounds will range from one-half to two and one-half cents per bushel. Discounts will range from one-half to two cents per bushel for soy-

beans containing splits ranging from 20.1 to 40 percent. Damaged kernel discounts will range from one-half to two and one-half cents per bushel and will be based on heat and total damage. The discount of black, brown and mixed classes of soybeans will be 25 cents per bushel.

Except for moisture content, which cannot be more than 14 percent, minimum requirements for support eligibility correspond to soybeans of No. 4 grade. Soybeans to be eligible for support under the 1959 operation must be produced in 1959. Price support will be carried out as in the past through farm- and warehouse-stored loans and through purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest through Jan. 31, 1960. Maturity

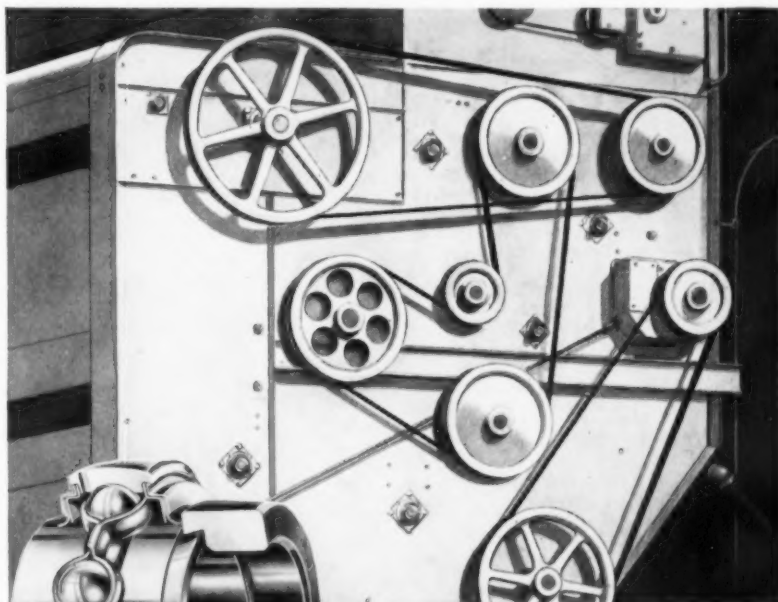
dates for loans will be May 31, 1960. Earlier maturity dates may be set for specific areas because of local storage conditions.

Fred Paff Appointed

Fred Paff has been appointed director of nutrition and service for Balfour, Guthrie & Co., J. B. Williams, general manager, feeds division, Fresno, Calif., has announced.

Mill Host to Sheepmen

Plains Cooperative Oil Mill was host at a luncheon recently when Columbia Sheep Breeders' Association met in Lubbock.



Fafnir Plya-Seal Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearing

**Built to do your
dirty work!**

Fafnir Plya-Seal Ball Bearings

The dirtier the service, the better "suited" this Fafnir Plya-Seal Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearing is for it! Especially where slow speeds make bearing problems worse.

Fafnir Plya-Seals—tough, Buna-N rubber impregnated fabric—give you the best protection yet against dirt, lint, dust, steam, or water. Contaminants can't get in . . . grease can't get out.

You have a choice of permanently pre-lubricated bearings or relubricatable types, all interchangeable with other Fafnir sealed ball bearings. The bearing is also available in Fafnir power transmission units.

Write today for your copy of descriptive bulletin. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut.



Firm, flared contact of Plya-Seals with inner ring of bearing, and metal back-up shields that prevent seal push-in, provide positive protection against foreign matter. Fafnir-originated, eccentric cam design, self-locking collar secures bearing to shaft quickly and easily. No machining of shoulders, no mounting accessories.

FAFNIR
BALL BEARINGS
MOST COMPLETE LINE IN AMERICA



• NCPA Analyzes New Allotment Bill

COTTON ALLOTMENT legislation is analyzed in a report sent to members of National Cottonseed Products Association by C. W. Hand, president. (Detailed discussion of the present status of this legislation is found in the report to The Press from our Washington Bureau on Page 20—Editor.)

Hand's letter says, in part, "it is recognized that both the present law and the proposed bill have objectionable features, but H. R. 7740 does provide more flexibility in getting allotments on farms desiring to produce cotton."

He added that some observers believe the bill has a good chance of passing the House; and suggested that NCPA members contact their Congressmen to express their views.

New Bulletin

BAUER EQUIPMENT DEPICTED IN CONDENSED CATALOG

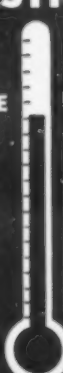
Bauer processing equipment for various industries is illustrated and described in the new, four-page Bulletin No. 59, recently released by The Bauer Bros. Co., 1701 Sheridan Avenue, Springfield, Ohio.

Equipment shown for use in pulverizing, fiberizing, granulating and blending various materials includes Bauer hammer mills, double and single disc attrition mills, single and double roll crushers and magnetic separators.

Cleaning, separating, dehulling and delinting equipment for the oil milling and asbestos industries, as well as roasters, grinders, texturizers, cooling cars and tables, cleaners, classifiers and blanchers for use in nut and food processing are included.

Bulletin No. 59 also contains data on the following Bauer products for pulp, paper and board mills: digesters, Centri-Cleaners, double and single disc refiners, "Pump-Through" refiners, and Pressafiners.

INVESTIGATE



PTC CABLE CO.

Electronic Temperature Indicating
Equipment for All Grains, Soybeans,
Nuts, Cottonseed etc. in Vertical or
Flat Storage.

ANCHOR BLDG. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Oil Mill Changes Name of Firm

Stamford Cotton Oil Co. is the new corporate name for the former Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co. There is no change in ownership or management, but effective July 1, all business now is transacted in the name of Stamford Cotton Oil Co., Stamford, Texas.

Gin at Malone Has Meeting

Farmers' Cooperative Gin of Malone, Hill County, Texas, has elected Herbert Piel president. Other new officers are Marvin Schulz, vice president; Arthur Piel, secretary-treasurer, Edd L. Lehmann and Raymond Schulze. Manager is Ervin Korb.

Buckholts Gin Has Meeting

Joe J. Marek is the newly elected president of the Buckholts (Texas) Farmers' Gin Co. and will be assisted by the following officers: J. F. Svetlik, vice-president; J. J. Janicek, secretary; L. H. A. Fuchs, treasurer, and W. H. Gilbert. Manager is A. W. Lange.

Lubbock 4-H Cotton Yield Awards Are Presented

The Lubbock County 4-H Cotton Yield Awards were recently presented to Gerald Kelley, 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Kelley of Idalou, irrigated division, and Roy Strube, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Strube of Slaton, dryland division. Gerald produced 4,845 pounds of lint on five acres, and Roy produced 3,870 pounds of lint. Both boys received a plaque and a check for \$75.

Gin at McAdoo Has Election

Farmers' Cooperative Gin of McAdoo, Texas, elected new officers during its recent annual meeting. H. L. Morris is the new president, and Sam Brown is secretary.

Board members, in addition to these officers, are W. W. Phifer, Earl Van Meter, Kenneth Edinburgh, L. S. Harvey and Ola Moore. Manager is Roscoe McWilliams.

■ **JOHN McGINTY**, director of sales promotion; **C. Alvin Tolin, Jr.**, general manager of Chow and soybean production, and **Donald B. Walker**, director of the soybean division, have been named vice-presidents of Ralston Purina Co., in St. Louis.

USDA Cotton Report for July 1

TWENTY-EIGHT PERCENT increase in cotton acreage from last year, to a 1959 planted acreage of 15,890,000 acres, was reported by USDA on July 8. The first USDA forecast of production will come Aug. 10; but if yields this season equal or exceed the 1958 per acre figure of 446 pounds, this year's crop will be 14 million bales or more. Yields no higher than the average for the past three seasons would make a crop of about 13 million bales.

Largest increases are in southeastern states where North Carolina is up 55 percent above last year, South Carolina, 75 percent, and Georgia, 88 percent. Compared with 1958 plantings, other major states showed the following increases: Tennessee 27 percent, Alabama 57, Mississippi 29, Missouri 35, Arkansas 24, Louisiana 45, Oklahoma 53, Texas 18, New Mexico 11, Arizona 1, and California 20.

Despite considerable released and reapportioned acreage in some areas, under-planting of allotments this year was comparatively large, especially in the southeastern states. In New Mexico, Arizona, California, Missouri, and irrigated areas of Texas, and Delta counties of central states, the allotted acreage was generally planted.

While cool weather during May in New Mexico, Arizona, and California retarded progress somewhat, June weather was very favorable and cotton made excellent growth. The crop is early and making good growth in Missouri. In Texas, planting was delayed in the Lower Valley but was generally early in other areas. However, hail and rain caused extensive damage in some High Plains areas. The acreage there was largely replanted but is late. Soil moisture is good in most areas of the state and early cotton is making fine progress.

In central states, the planting season was generally favorable and stands are average or better even though frequent rains in late May and early June delayed chopping and cultivating. Late June weather was good; fields are clean and the crop is making good progress.

In the southeast, cool, rainy weather delayed planting in many areas and excessive rains in late May and early June resulted in grassy fields. However, very favorable weather in June, permitted cultivation and plants are making rapid progress.

American-Egyptian planted acreage for the U.S. is estimated at 69,200 acres, a reduction of 13 percent from last year. By states, decrease from 1958 planted acres is as follows: Texas 13 percent, New Mexico 11, Arizona 14, and California 20. Estimates, by states, follow:

State	1949-58 average percent not harvested ¹	Planted acres				1959 as percent of 1958
		1948-57 average	1958	1959		
	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	
North Carolina	3.3	641	271	429	155	
South Carolina	1.6	952	357	625	175	
Georgia	2.2	1,168	388	730	188	
Tennessee	4.2	746	416	530	127	
Alabama	1.9	1,370	540	850	157	
Mississippi	4.2	2,202	1,185	1,525	129	
Missouri	7.4	508	307	415	135	
Arkansas	5.6	1,935	1,075	1,333	124	
Louisiana	4.2	796	373	550	145	
Oklahoma	8.6	1,075	439	660	153	
Texas	9.0	9,318	5,675	6,700	118	
New Mexico	5.1	247	184	205	111	
Arizona	2.3	445	386	390	101	
California	1.9	959	750	900	120	
Other States ²	6.0	82	36	60	167	
United States	6.2	22,444	12,379	15,890	128	
American-Egyptian ³						
Texas	5.3	21.6	28.1	24.5	87	
New Mexico	3.3	11.6	16.0	14.3	89	
Arizona	2.3	25.5	35.9	30.0	86	
California	3.6	.4	.5	.4	80	
Total American-Egyptian	3.4	59.1	79.6	69.2	87	

¹ From all causes, including removed for compliance. ² Sums for "other states" rounded for inclusion in U.S. totals. ³ Included in state and U.S. totals. ⁴ Short-time average.

Part 3

Cotton Qualities

As Affected

By Ginning

(This is one in a series of articles reporting the effects of ginning treatments, including maximum drying, maximum cleaning and combinations of these extremes; and of seed cotton storage on ginning performance, fiber qualities and combed yarn spinning properties, for Acala 1517C hand-picked cotton.)

IN THE PRECEDING two articles test results were presented to show the effects of various ginning treatments on ginning performance and numerous fiber qualities. This article presents the effects of the same ginning treatments on yarn qualities, spinning performance, bale values and overall quality indexes.

The seven tested ginning treatments were as follows:

■ 1. No heat in drier, minimum cleaning (extractor feeder only), roller gin-(control treatment for roller ginning).

■ 2. No heat, minimum cleaning (extractor feeder only), saw gin-(control treatment for saw ginning).

■ 3. Maximum heat (350° F. thrice), minimum cleaning, roller gin.

■ 4. Maximum heat (350° F. thrice), minimum cleaning (extractor feeder only), saw gin.

■ 5. No heat, maximum cleaning (separator, tower drier, overflow, tower drier, separator, six-cylinder cleaner, stick remover, separator, overflow, separator, tower drier, separator, six-cylinder cleaner, bur machine, six-cylinder cleaner, separator, seven-cylinder cleaner, overflow, separator, extrac-

By Walter E. Chapman, Jr.

Cotton Technologist;

and

Victor L. Stedronsky,

Agricultural Engineer;

Agricultural Engineering

Research Division

ARS-USDA

tor feeder, saw gin, and saw-type lint cleaner).

■ 6. Maximum heat (350° F. thrice as in No. 4) and maximum cleaning (as in No. 5).

■ 7. After seed cotton was treated as in No. 6, seed cotton was stored approximately four hours before ginning.

Yarn Strength

Spinning tests were run on the cottons representing the various ginning treat-

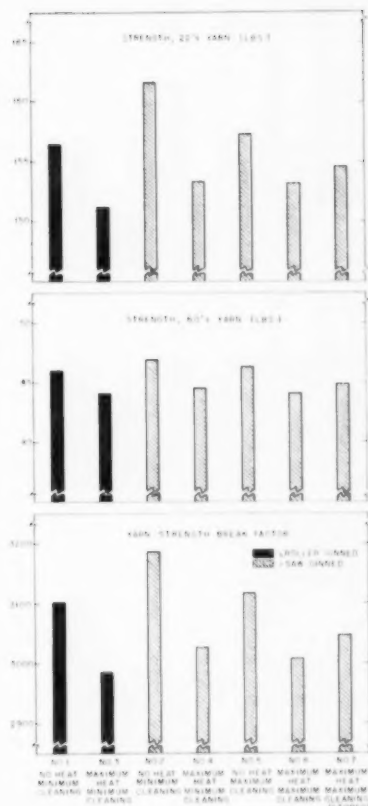


Figure 1. Yarn strength as affected by ginning treatments.

Figure 2. Yarns wound on boards for appearance grading.



GRADE A



GRADE B



GRADE C



GRADE D

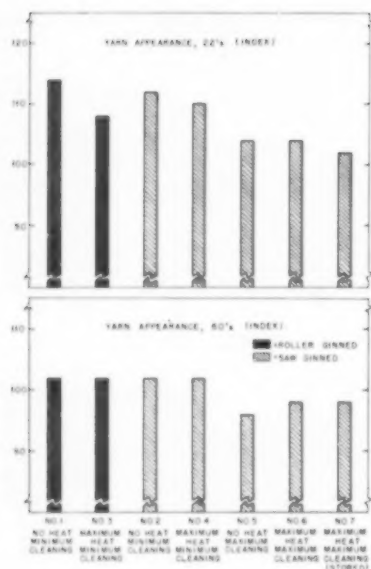


Figure 3. Yarn appearance as affected by ginning treatments.

ments. For each of the five harvests, the three replications for each treatment were composited and the results presented are averages for the five harvests.

These cottons were spun into 22s and 60s yarns. The 22s yarn is rather coarse and little stress is exerted on the fibers

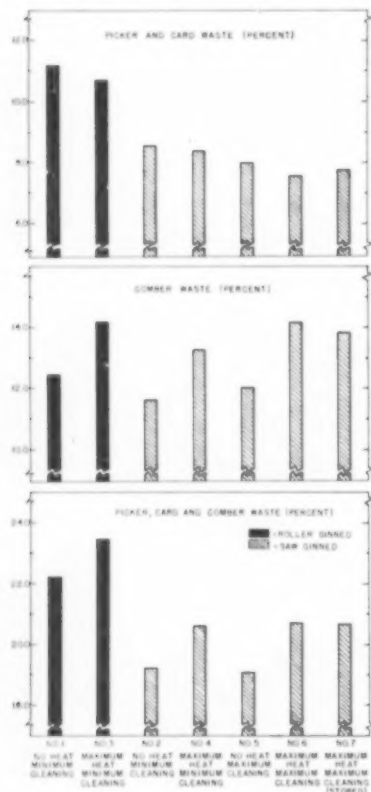


Figure 4. Manufacturing wastes as affected by ginning treatments.

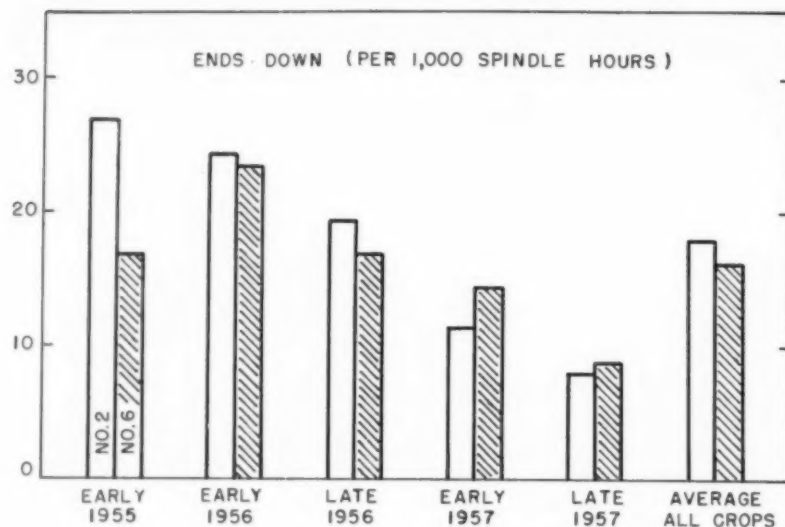


Figure 5. Ends down as affected by ginning treatments.

during the spinning process. The 60s yarn is considerably finer but may be below the sensitive zone of spinnability.

The strength of the 22s yarn of 161.6 pounds was significantly greater for the saw-ginned control lot with no heat and minimum cleaning (No. 2) than the strengths associated with all other ginning treatments (Figure 1).

The strengths for the finer 60s yarns show the same trend (Figure 1). With both yarn counts, the weakest yarns are associated with all ginning treatments that included maximum heat (Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7). The yarn strengths for the roller-ginned control lot (No. 1) and also for the saw-ginned lot with no heat and maximum cleaning (No. 5) were only slightly and insignificantly lower than for the saw-ginned control lot (No. 2).

The yarn strength break factor is a calculated average strength for two yarn counts (Figure 1) and is normally reported with spinning test results. When detailed information for each yarn count is not required, the break factor is used for convenience. To obtain the break factor, for example, the strength in pounds for 22s yarn is multiplied by 22, the strength in pounds for 60s yarn is multiplied by 60, and the products of these two multiplications are added and divided by two.

Since the yarn strengths in pounds for the various ginning treatments showed similar trends for 22s and 60s yarns, the break factors naturally follow suit (Figure 1). Here again, the greatest strength represents the saw-ginned control lot with no heat and minimum cleaning (No. 2).

With similar seed cotton treatments, the saw-ginned cottons were slightly but insignificantly stronger than roller-ginned cottons (compare No. 1 with No. 2 and No. 3 with No. 4). Yarns associated with no heat and maximum cleaning (No. 5) were slightly but insignificantly weaker than yarns for the saw-ginned control treatment (No. 2).

Considering all measurements of yarn strength, the ginning treatments associated with slightly weaker yarns were roller ginning, maximum cleaning, and especially maximum drying of the seed cotton.

Yarn Appearance

As part of the spinning tests conducted by AMS, USDA Spinning Laboratories,

samples of each yarn number spun (in this study, 22s and 60s) were wound on black velvet boards (such as shown in Figure 2) for comparison with standards. The appearances are expressed in yarn appearance grades which have equivalent designations; also equivalent indexes provide a means for averaging yarn appearances of two or more yarn numbers. Yarn grades and equivalents follow:

Grade	Designation	Index
A	Excellent	130
B+	Very good	120
B	Good	110
C+	Average	100
C	Fair	90
D+	Poor	80
D	Very poor	70
BG (Below grade)	Very poor	60

Yarn appearance indexes for 22s and 60s counts are shown in Figure 3. The

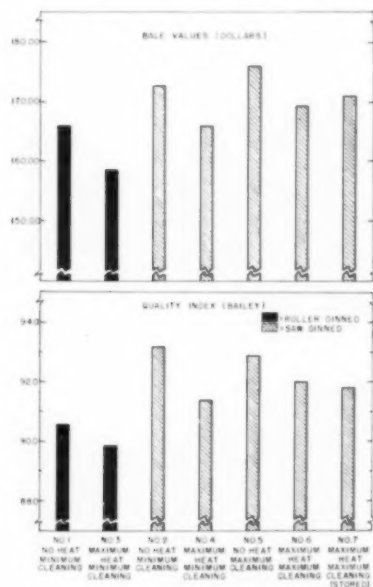


Figure 6. Bale values and quality indexes as affected by ginning treatments.

appearance grades or indexes were slightly higher for the 22s count roller-ginned cotton with no heat and minimum cleaning (No. 1) and for the saw-ginned cotton with no heat and minimum cleaning (No. 2) than for cottons representing the remaining ginning treatments. The lower grades or indexes were associated with all ginning treatments that included maximum cleaning (Nos. 5, 6 and 7).

To some extent, the lower yarn appearance grades are associated with higher nep counts which were reported earlier. However, in these tests roller ginning versus saw ginning had practically no effect on yarn appearance, especially with the finer 60s number (compare No. 1 with No. 2 and No. 3 with No. 4).

Maximum drying had practically no effect on yarn appearance, especially with the finer 60s yarns (compare No. 1 with No. 3, No. 2 with No. 4, and No. 5 with No. 6). Storage of the harshly treated seed cotton before ginning had no effect on yarn appearance (compare No. 6 with No. 7).

Yarn appearance was slightly reduced only by maximum cleaning treatments which included 25 cylinders of cleaning, bur machine, stick remover, extractor-feeder, saw gin and saw lint cleaner, all of which increased the neps. However, none of the differences in yarn appearance were significant.

Picker and Card Waste

The percentage of waste extracted from cotton lint by the picking and carding processes provides a measure of manufacturing waste. There is a general relationship between this waste and grade; the grade of ginned lint is an indication of the waste content of the cotton; lower grades indicate greater waste.

Among the various ginning treatments used in this series of reports, the greatest picker and card waste percentages represented the roller-ginned cottons (Nos. 1 and 3, Figure 4) with approximately 11.0 percent. The saw-ginned cottons that received minimum cleaning in the gin (Nos. 2 and 4) had approximately 8.5 percent waste, and the saw-ginned cottons representing maximum cleaning (Nos. 5, 6 and 7) had 8.0 percent waste or less. The approximate grades previously reported for these three groups were, respectively, Strict Low Middling, Middling, and Strict Middling Minus.

Statistically, the only significant differences found were between roller ginning and saw ginning. Maximum drying, maximum cleaning, the combination of these two treatments, and storage of the seed cotton before ginning (Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7) had no significant effects in reducing manufacturing waste as indicated by picker and card waste measurements.

Comber Waste

Following the picking and carding processes, Upland cottons of this type with relatively long staple lengths are usually combed and spun into higher or finer yarn numbers than are shorter cottons. Quality requirements for the finer yarns are generally higher than for the coarser yarns. The combing process removes neps or short fibers.

Statistically significant and quite noticeable were the higher percentages of comber waste associated with all ginning treatments that included maximum drying (Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7 in Figure 4).

Not significant were differences between the comber waste percentages for roller ginning versus saw ginning (Nos. 1 vs. 2 and 3 vs. 4), maximum cleaning versus minimum cleaning (Nos. 2 vs. 5), and stored seed cotton versus non-stored

seed cotton before ginning (Nos. 6 vs. 7).

The comber wastes, including neps or short fibers, are in general agreement with the short fiber measurements as determined with fiber array tests that were reported earlier. In both instances, the percentages of short fibers were increased by the maximum drying treatment.

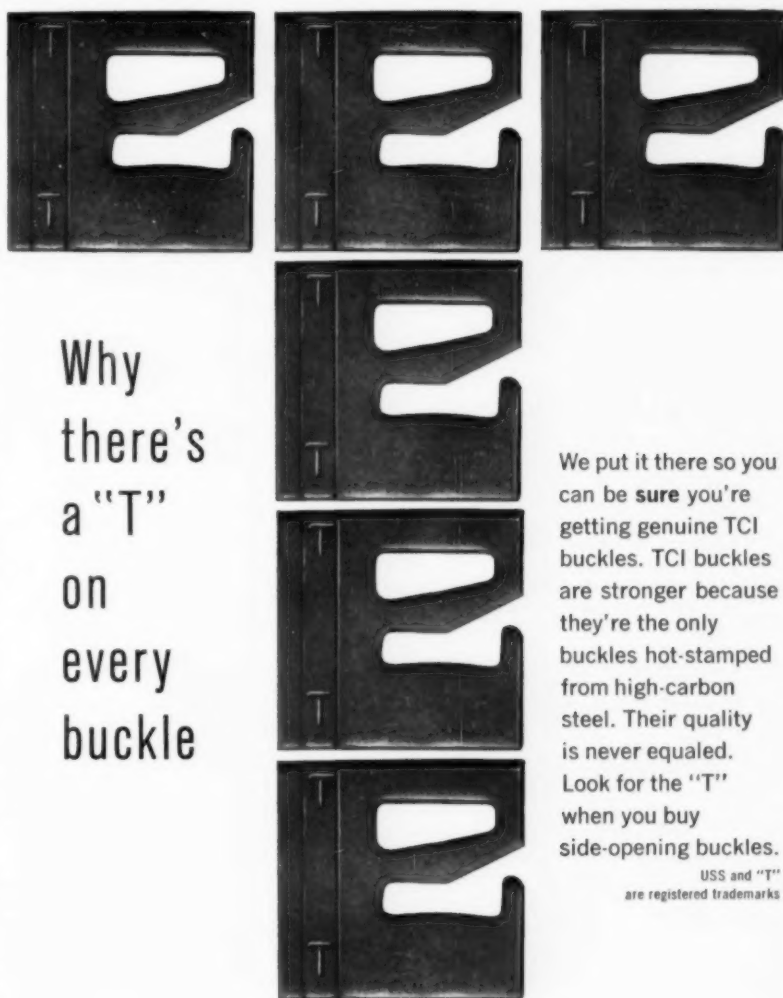
Picker, Card and Comber Wastes

As previously pointed out, the picker and card wastes are inversely associated with grades; the lower the grades, the higher the percentages of picker and card wastes which are composed of leaf and other types of extraneous matter. The ginning treatments with the lowest grades and highest percentages of picker and card waste were the roller ginning treatments.

Also pointed out was the fact that the comber waste is composed chiefly of short fibers. The comber waste percentages were independent of grades but were significantly higher for the ginning treatments involving maximum drying temperatures.

The "total manufacturing wastes" or the total of picker, card, and comber wastes as calculated and reported for spinning test results by the USDA Spinning Laboratory are shown for the various ginning treatments in Figure 4. The two ginning treatments with the lowest total waste percentages were both saw ginned with no heat (Nos. 2 and 5) but one of these treatments included maximum cleaning (No. 5); both of these cottons were reasonably clean as pre-

(Continued on Page 38)



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NEW MEXICO Cotton Ginners' Association re-elected its officers for 1958-59 during the annual convention at Ruidoso. They are (front row, left to right) Winston Lovelace, Loving, secretary-treasurer; O. J. Ford, Hagerman, president, and Woodrow W. Allen, Lovington, vice-president. Back row are, left to right, C. W. "Bud" Lewis, Deming; Neil Hartman, Hatch, and Luther Thomas, Portales, all directors.

At Ruidoso Meeting

New Mexico Ginners Re-Name Officers

■ GROUP hears talk by Boswell Stevens; Maid of Cotton named.

The New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association, at its recent tenth annual convention held in Ruidoso, re-elected its

entire slate of officers for 1958-59.

O. J. Ford, Hagerman, is president; Woodrow W. Allen, Lovington, vice-president; and Winston Lovelace, Loving, secretary-treasurer.

Re-elected directors were C. W. "Bud" Lewis, Deming; Neil Hartman, Hatch; Luther Thomas, Portales; and Walter Craft, Carlsbad. Secretary Lovelace was renamed director-at-large.

Marshall O. Thompson, Mesilla Park ginner, succeeded himself as delegate to the National Cotton Council and W. L. Griffin, Deming ginner, was re-elected



BOSWELL STEVENS (center), president of the National Cotton Council, spoke to the New Mexico Ginners. Bill Langenegger (left), Hagerman cotton producer, and George W. Pfeifferberger (right) of the Plains Cotton Growers', Inc., Lubbock, were two of the members of the panel discussion on quality control, one of the highlights of the Ruidoso meeting.



NEW MEXICO'S Maid of Cotton, Miss Cecelia Rawlings, was selected during the convention. The blue-eyed blonde from Las Cruces is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Rawlings and was sponsored by the Rountree Cotton Co. Chosen first state alternate was Miss Norma Louise Lozier of Roswell, and second alternate is Miss Kay Alexander of Lovington. Miss Rawlings will attend the National Maid of Cotton finals in Memphis this winter, competing with contestants from other cotton states for the National Maid of Cotton crown.

director to the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

● **Griffin Honored**—Griffin, former president of the state organization, was honored by both the New Mexico and National Cotton Ginners' Associations at the convention. President O. J. Ford presented the Deming ginner with a plaque for being Cotton Ginner of the Year in New Mexico in 1958; the National Association awarded Griffin a cup as National Cotton Ginner of the Year in 1958.

● **Stevens Speaker** — Guest speaker at the convention was Boswell Stevens of Macon, Miss. president of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn. Stevens told the ginners that the total textile market is going to get a lot bigger and if U.S. cotton can hold its share, the annual consumption level can go up by millions of bales.

He said the U.S. cotton industry can draw a lot of encouragement from these two facts: cotton has been demonstrating some new competitive strength; and it has enormous potentials for adding to its competitive strength through research and promotion.

However, the Council president pointed out, the industry has some real and difficult problems ahead. He mentioned two major ones in the realm of govern-

ment. One, he said, is limitations imposed by Congress on an individual's participation in price support programs. If carried to their logical conclusion, these limitations could take much of the steam out of the industry's drive for increased production and marketing efficiency; the other, efforts to establish a minimum wage for farm labor and "the whole field of labor monopoly—encouraged by existing laws and by members of Congress who were elected with the help of unions—is bound to give us pause as we wonder what may be ahead for our industry."

Stevens emphasized the need for a stepped up program of research to improve cotton quality and the need for making a big increase in the industry's sales promotion programs both at home and abroad.

• **Panel Discussion** — A merchant, spinner, producer, and ginner aired their views on "What is Cotton Quality and How to Best Preserve it." One of the most controversial points discussed by the group was the over-drying and over-cleaning of cotton. It was pointed out that research has indicated that cotton is being damaged by over-drying and over cleaning. However it was the final consensus of the group that tests have not definitely proved this to be true. So much confusion and doubt exists, the group said, that it is impossible to point the finger at any one until more research shows where the trouble lies. Panel members emphasized that quality comes from all who handle the raw cotton and that it is up to the producer to give the ginner good cotton and the ginner's responsibility to give the mills what they want.

Panel members were J. L. Delaney, Joanna Cotton Mills Co., Joanna, S.C.; Sam Mayne, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston; A. W. Langenegger, Hagerman, N.M., grower; Neil Hartman, Hatch, N.M., ginner; and George W. Pfeifferberger, Plains Cotton Growers' Inc., Lubbock.

V. L. Stedronsky, a member of the team of cotton experts who visited Russia last fall, presented an illustrated discussion of cotton production in Russia. He pointed out that the Russians have plenty of land and apparently ample manpower and are expanding their cotton production. Stedronsky said the cotton producing potential of the Russians is a definite threat to the American producer. In 1958 the Soviet country produced between six and seven million bales, the equivalent of about half the total U.S. production.

Stedronsky is engineer in charge of the USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N.M.

Jack Sitton, executive secretary of the New Mexico Press Association, Carlsbad, principal speaker at the cotton ginner's banquet, discussed practical politics and freedom of the press. He emphasized the need for everyone to participate in politics in order that we might have better laws and better administration from the country to the national level.

About 200 cotton ginner and other members of the industry attended the Ruidoso convention.

■ **M. L. SETH** is general manager of D.C.M. Chemical Works, P. O. Box 1211, Delhi, India, an oil mill which recently joined National Cottonseed Products Association.

• Lysine Production Climbing Rapidly

LYSINE PRODUCERS expect output to rise to five million pounds by 1962, according to a survey by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter. Production is estimated at 30,000 pounds in 1955, 70,000 in 1956, 85,000 in 1957, 100,000 in 1958 and 200,000 in 1959.

Four firms—Merck, DuPont, Pfizer and General Mills—produce the amino acid, used as a supplement for foods and livestock feeds. The price has dropped from \$12 a pound to \$1 to \$1.50 per pound in recent years.

Lysine is produced by various methods from different products including fermentation sugars, furfural and dried blood.

USDA Announces P.L. 480 Cotton Modifications

USDA as announced modification of Title 1, P. L. 480, cotton purchase authorizations issued on or before June 17, 1959.

The modification provides that cotton exported shall be eligible for payments under the Cotton Payment-in-Kind program, if it is otherwise eligible. Under the Payment-in-Kind program, cotton exports from commercial stocks earn a "dollar credit" which may be used by the exporter to purchase cotton for export from CCC stocks.

Copies of the modification statement may be obtained from the Programs Operation Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington 25.

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Cotton Qualities

(Continued from Page 35)

viously indicated by corresponding grades of Middling Minus and Strict Middling Minus for No. 2 and No. 5 treatments, respectively. Therefore, these two clean cottons had low picker and card wastes; and since neither of these two cottons was subjected to maximum heat, they also had low comber wastes. Consequently, the total wastes including picker, card and comber wastes were low for these two ginning treatments.

Ends Down

Ends down in spinning is a mill term meaning there are breaks in the yarns being spun which require immediate attention of the spinner. Breaks in the yarn during spinning cause waste, increased workloads, and result in increased labor costs. This has been considered a serious problem among spinners and their suspected causes of ends down have included rough methods of harvesting which in turn encourage and even necessitate increased drying and cleaning facilities in the gins in order to maintain or improve grades.

Ends down and their causes are important not only to the spinner but also to the ginner and other segments of the cotton industry. Therefore, much time and study have been devoted to this problem in the ginning quality research program at the Mesilla Park Laboratory. Compared with the usual spinning tests, the ends down tests required larger amounts of cotton. In this study, the 60s yarn size was spun for 2,000 spindle hours for each of the two extreme treat-

ments of saw ginning, the control lot of no heat and minimum cleaning (No. 2) and the lot of maximum drying and maximum cleaning (No. 6). Ends down calculated to a 1,000 spindle hour basis for each of these two ginning treatments for each of the five harvests, and averages for all five harvests, are shown in Figure 5.

Under the test conditions ends down were actually less, three times out of five, for the harsh combination treatment of excessive heat and excessive cleaning, and were less twice out of five times for the treatment of no heat and minimum cleaning.

For the average of all crops, the ends down for the two ginning treatments were practically the same with 18.1 and 16.3. With the variations among crop seasons and with the similar averages within each crop, there was no significant difference found between these treatments.

Bale Values

Bale values for the ginning treatments were calculated on the basis of the El Paso area government loan values for the resulting grades and staples, and bale weight losses were taken into consideration. Losses in weight of moisture and foreign matter caused by drying and cleaning in the gin, determined by laboratory analyses of moisture and foreign matter in the lint, were calculated in order to arrive at bale values that are believed to be realistic.

The highest bale values of \$172.95 and \$176 were obtained on the two saw-ginned cottons with no heat in the ginning treatments (Nos. 2 and 5, Figure

6). Slightly lower but not significantly different bale values represented the roller-ginned cotton with no heat (No. 1) and the saw-ginned cottons with heat (Nos. 4, 6 and 7). The value of \$158.63 for the roller-ginned cotton with heat (No. 3) was the lowest for all ginning treatments.

Among the saw-ginning treatments, cotton with no heat and maximum cleaning (No. 5) had a higher bale value at \$176 than the cotton with maximum heat and minimum cleaning (No. 4) with a bale value of \$166.05. The excessively cleaned cotton, compared with the excessively dried, had slightly better grade and staple and more weight.

Compared with the saw-ginned cotton with no heat and minimum cleaning (No. 2), the remaining saw-ginned cottons that received maximum drying (Nos. 4, 6 and 7) suffered weight losses by moisture removal, had shorter staple lengths, and although they produced higher grades, the bale values were from \$2 to \$7 lower.

Compared with the saw-ginned cotton with no heat and minimum cleaning (No. 2), the saw-ginned treatment with no heat and maximum cleaning (No. 5) had only a slight reduction in moisture content, had a comparable staple length and improved grade, and the resulting bale value was about \$3 higher.

In previous charts, results showed that maximum drying and maximum cleaning treatments reduced lint moisture contents and lint trash contents, respectively. These results were bases for bale weight reductions which in turn affected bale values. In these tests, calculated weights and values of bales were less for the

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maximum drying treatment than for the maximum cleaning treatment.

Overall Quality Indexes

Overall quality indexes were calculated by a formula devised by Bailey¹. With his formula, the overall quality index is based on an index of 100 for an assumed "superior" cotton. Taken into account are 11 measurements of quality, each of which falls into one of three groups; namely, grade group, fiber group, and manufacturing group. The three groups comprise the overall quality index (Figure 6).

The grade group includes classer's grade, nonlint content (Shirley Analyzer), and picker and card waste. Assigning weight factors for each element of quality, Bailey put the most emphasis in this group on picker and card waste.

The fiber group includes Fibrograph upper half mean length, length uniformity, Micronaire fineness, Causticaire maturity, and tensile strength, with the greatest emphasis on Micronaire and strength.

The manufacturing group includes card web neps, yarn strength, and yarn appearance, with the greatest emphasis on yarn strength.

The overall quality indexes, derived from the grade, fiber, and manufacturing groups, are shown for the various ginning treatments (Figure 6). Compared with the overall quality index for the cotton from the control saw ginning treatment with no heat and minimum cleaning, the treatments associated with the lowest quality indexes were excessively dried or roller ginned.

The next and final article in this series on "Cotton Qualities Affected by Ginning" will summarize the effects of the various ginning treatments on ginning performance, fiber qualities, spinning performance and yarn qualities, bale values and overall qualities.

¹ Bailey, T. L. W., Jr., Cotton Technologist. "Foreign and United States Upland Cotton, Quality Comparisons and Evaluations, 1955 Crop," FAS-M-14, USDA, April 1957.

Continental Staff Will Discuss Expansion

The new expansion program of Continental Gin Co. will be sparked by a national sales and get-together meeting of all the company's field staff, engineers and officers at the Sheraton Hotel in Dallas, July 11, it has been announced by E. H. Brooks, president, and Leonard Barkan, vice-president.

Highlight of the meeting will be a talk by Bernard A. Mitchell, director and member of the executive committee, of Chicago, who will outline future long-range plans for the company.

Morris Pickus, president of the Personnel Institute and a national authority on selling, will deliver an address on sales techniques. Pickus has personally trained more than 50,000 salesmen for some of the nation's largest companies.

Brooks described the meeting as one of the most important the company has ever held.

■ R. E. EVANS, Charlotte, N.C., retired from Buckeye several years ago but he has been even more active, if possible, since retirement than before. As operator of R. E. Evans Gin Co. and a producer of broilers, swine and cattle, he keeps mighty busy.

• More Efficient Weed Control Possible

CAREFUL adjustment and operation of liquefied petroleum gas burners used in flame cultivation of cotton can result in more efficient weed control, USDA engineer says.

Lyle M. Carter of USDA's Agricultural Research Service emphasized that other equipment also must be used carefully to prevent formation of ridges, clods and depressions between rows of cotton. These irregularities, as well as wind, can deflect the cultivating flame, causing serious damage to cotton plants—particularly those shorter than 10 inches.

In speaking to the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Ithaca, N.Y., Carter recommended:

1. Flaming only after cotton has attained a height of six inches;
2. Thin, uniform, square-ended, eight-inch-long flames that cover a 10-inch band of the row and strike the ground two inches from the base of the cotton plants;
3. Positioning of burners at an angle of 30 degrees with the ground;
4. Burners wide enough to provide sufficient heat to kill weeds while the unit is operated at three miles per hour;

5. An alternate opening for the flame to prevent it from extinguishing if the burner mouth is buried or clogged.

These recommendations were based on recent cooperative studies of burner design and performance by Carter, Rex F. Colwick, ARS, and James R. Taveretti of the California Experiment Station. Several burners now in use were evaluated. Provided recommendations are followed, Carter indicated, satisfactory weed control should be obtained with most burners currently available.

Flame cultivation, often used as a supplement to mechanical and chemical cultivation, consists of applying controlled fire along the sides of rows in a way that does not injure the crop but kills weeds before they become firmly established. Tractor-drawn flame equipment normally treats each side of several rows at one time.

Flaming is especially effective as a supplement to other methods of cultivation when post-emergence herbicidal oils are applied first to control young weeds temporarily until the cotton grows to a height of at least six inches.

■ HERBERT MORIARTY, SR., has been elected president of Semmes Bag Co., Memphis, succeeding the late Joseph D. Crump. Ralph D. McDowell has been named vice-president and general manager.

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Ginners' Help Needed

Preserving Markets Essential

GINNERS and cotton growers have a special responsibility this season in preserving cotton quality, a statement from the National Cotton Council and Industrywide Committee on Cotton Quality points out. The Committee met in Memphis on June 12 to discuss and supplement the information released after the Quality Workshop held at Stoneville, Miss., in April, and reported by The Press on May 16.

(Editor's Note—For related information in this issue, see report on panel discussion at New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association, convention, the article by Bill Griffin and the article by Walter Chapman and V. L. Stedronsky.)

The quality statement by the Council says:

"Rising labor costs have led to more and more rough harvesting, which in turn has brought about more elaborate gin cleaning practices. But excessive drying and machining during ginning seriously reduce the spinning and weaving performance of cotton and the quality of cotton yarns and fabrics. Poor processing characteristics and lower ap-

pearance values directly result from staple length shortening, a higher content of short, nonspinnable fibers, and increased neppiness in overworked cottons.

"Within recent years the number of gins using elaborate seed cotton cleaning equipment, dryers, and lint cleaners has increased sharply; mills report more widespread damage from overdrying and overmachining. The resultant higher cost in processing and loss in quality reduce cotton's ability to compete with synthetics in many markets. Measures to check practices which damage cotton's processing and use value are urgently needed to prevent substantial market losses to synthetics.

"Overemphasis on grade has been the principal incentive for overworking cotton. High grade does not indicate spinability or good product appearance if the cotton contains damaged fibers. Methods of evaluation which supplement the cotton industry's present marketing system will provide the surest way to placing premiums and discounts on the basis of true quality. Research programs

now under way, if fully activated, can provide the cotton industry with these new and vitally needed quality evaluation methods.

"Meanwhile, producers and ginners, by careful management of their operations and selective use of their equipment, can make major contributions to cotton quality preservation by observing the following precautions:

"(1) Avoid overdrying. Cotton that is too dry receives much greater fiber damage from overhead cleaners and lint cleaners than cotton which contains five to seven percent moisture.

"(2) Avoid overmachining. Tests show that (a) elaborate overhead cleaning and (b) lint cleaning can cause poor spinning and weaving performance and lower fabric quality. Equipment not essential (clean cotton doesn't require so much machining) should be bypassed.

"(3) Emphasize

bale value, not grade. Frequently marginal improvements in grade are more than offset by losses in staple and in bale weight.

"(4) Preserve quality in production and harvesting. Clean cotton requires less machining at the gin, runs less risk of fiber damage.

"The preservation of cotton's markets is the business of everyone in the cotton industry. Cotton's biggest asset in competing with synthetics is its fine inherent quality. To destroy that quality is to destroy the cotton industry."

V. D. Anderson Co. To Offer New Engineering Service

The V. D. Anderson Co. of Cleveland, announces an engineering service to be made available to oil mills, rendering plants and meat packing rendering departments.

In explaining this engineering service, a company executive stated that with the rapid technological advances being made in extraction processes, there is today a definite need for an engineering service that is qualified to consult with oil mill, meat packing and rendering executives about complete plants as well as modernization programs in order to correlate the new advancements and bring about more efficient extraction operations.

In view of the above need, Anderson engineers are designing and engineering complete new processing facilities, as well as analyzing, renovating and expanding existing facilities. With more than half a century of experience in modernizing more than 1,000 plants, the company feels that it has the exclusive experience necessary to convert ideas rapidly into a smoothly-operating plant or equipment layout.

This ability, as well as adequate research, development, engineering, procurement and manufacturing services saves customers countless costly engineering hours, reduces their initial investment and assures maximum operating efficiency and economy, the company says.

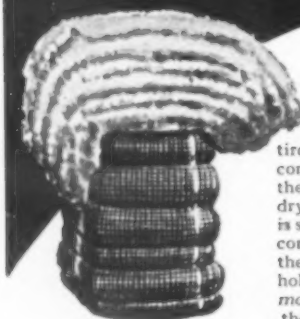
Anderson's engineering services encompass many phases of engineering work from economic studies to actual operation. Preliminary studies can be made including a typical outline for determining the economic feasibility of installation and relative process comparisons.

After the basic design has been approved, the next step is to proceed with all the necessary mechanical and process engineering, the procurement of all equipment, erection of the plant, equipment installation down to and including initial operation assistance, with on-the-job training of customer's personnel to facilitate subsequent competent operation.

The Anderson organization is especially adept at modernizing existing facilities. Wherever possible, it converts existing equipment to a modern process, so that frequently with modest expense they are able to bring old but still serviceable machinery up-to-date.

A special brochure outlining the foregoing engineering service in detail is available. For a complimentary copy write for "Anderson Engineering Service Bulletin," The V. D. Anderson Co., division of International Basic Economy Corporation, 1935 West 96th Street, Cleveland 2, Ohio, or The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

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Many gins receive complaints on the quality of their gin-compressed bales. "They are broken... below density... over-tared." This is entirely due to the low moisture content of the cotton and is not the fault of the press. Abnormally dry cotton (below 4% moisture) is so spongy and springy that when compressed to standard density, the usual number of ties will not hold the bale. Unless ginners put more ties on or less cotton in the bale, the ties often break.

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Use the approved method of moisture restoration developed and recommended by the Stoneville Ginning Laboratory. With a Statifier at the lint slide restoring 6 to 8 pounds of moisture per bale, you can consistently turn out neat, full-weight bales. Write today for detailed information about the Statifier units with the new, completely dependable "Magic Wand" control.



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Ubberson Reads Them Poker Players

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

Theys a story about a couple of men and one of them was cross-eyed and the other one was cockeyed and they was in a hurry to git on a train and they run into each other head on and one of them said hey feller why dont you look where you are going and the other feller said hell why dont you go where you are looking and the only reason that I am telling you this is because nowadays theys very few folks even with good eyes that look where they are going and go where they are looking and I dont guess nobody knows why. Mr. Editor theys only one sure way to find out about the men that you like or dont like and that is to git into a game of poker with them and I dont mean no penny ante poker either because I dont know how to play that game but usely when you git a bunch of men together in a stud poker game with no joker and nothing wild you can git all set to find out something about your feller men that you never knowed before and I guess that you know it if you ever played poker because in a game of about six you will find one guy that never changes the expression on his face and another that has eyes that shine like a diamond when he gits a hand and another who is always trying to look at somebody elses hand and another that acts like he is tight when he is sober as a jedge but it will cost you something to find out and another that is always joking and wisecracking trying to make you mad and another that never stays in no pots and another that looks at peoples faces instead of looking at his cards and still another that is dumb as hell but seems to always come out winner and maybe theys a few more fellers of diffrunt kinds but when you play poker with a bunch of the same folks four or five times unless you aint got no sense you ought to half them pretty well figgered out as to whether you think that theys smart regular fellers or whether theys phonies and you dont never go wrong after you half seen them in action. If they was a politcal race on and I did not know who to vote for, all I would want would be to git these here candydantes in a poker game a few times and I would know right off the bat and if one of them did not play no poker he would be a dead duck so fur as my vote was concerned because I never seen a real man that did not play no poker.

I half heered that President Truman is a good poker player and I am glad to know that he could do something besides look like a owl and take long walks in the morning and do a little bragging once in a while. Well we aint got no crosseyed or cockeyed men in Wash. and we dont half to worry about them running into each other but when it comes to spending money and doing nothing about something that they ought to be something done about they dont half no eyes at all because they are jest as blind as bats and I guess we would be better off if we had some of these here folks with bad eyesight. Mr. Editor I guess you think I aint got much respect for these here folks up there in Wash. and

maybe I better git you straight on what I think about them and I will say that with this here country 300 billions dollars in debt and piling up ever year and no chanet to ever pay it off I will say to you that I half not got much respect for them and the fact is that I aint got a bit of respect for them.

YOUR'N,

B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

Way back yonder in the 1920s our Co. had a VP who had a sharp tongue and he raised hell with all the mgrs. whether they was good or bad and one time we was halving a mgrs. meeting at Mfs and I never did know what we had a meeting for but we had them and it wound up by everybody gitting tight and halving a good time but anyways at this here meeting he pointed out some mgr. what was from a prohi state in the southeast and he said now you take that feller he has got a ice plant a oil mill a peanut sheller a fertilizer plant a coal business and what happens he ast why he said he loses money on ever one of them things then he glared at the mgr. and everything was quite but at that time one of the mgrs. from Miss. got up and said well Mr. J. why dont you build him a still and the VP threw up his hands and said why hell he would lose money on that too. This here VP had a reputation of being what is called tight about putting out any money to the mills and at one of these here meetings one of the mgrs. was raising hell to git his mill painted and the VP told him that he was coming thru his town in a few days and he would tell him

something and he ast how he got to the mill when he come to the town and the mgr. said well you git off the train and walk about three blocks and then you come to the most disreputable looking building in town and that is my mill and I heared afterwards that this mgr. got his paint but I guess you could not blame this here VP for being tight because back then it was dog eat dog, ever man for hisself and no govt. foolishness and the more a man used baling wire and old shoe leather to repair his mill the more chanet he had to break even and when you broke even you was a pretty good mgr.

Nowdays Mr. Editor it dont make no diffruce whether a VP is tight or not because when they is repairs or improvements to be made you cant figger out what they are going to cost and by the time you git them put in they come out with something that is better and you finely figger out that you ain't got nothing but a rat hole to fill and the VP says well maybe we ought not to do it but we got more money than the govt has got and I guess that we can spend our money as long as the govt spends what we pay them and we might be better off at that and I tell you right now Mr. Editor if any Co. has got any tight VPs they better git rid of them and start spending some money if they want to stay in this here thing that they call cottonseed processing and what it ought to be called is deuces and joker wild no limit.

YOUR'N,

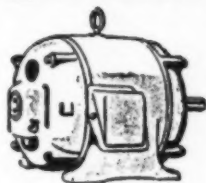
B. Ubberson

NCPA Distributes Leaflet

National Cottonseed Products Association has sent out a leaflet entitled "The Fallacy of the Minimum Wage," to its membership.

■ J. E. MOSES, retired secretary of Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, is busy building a new apartment at 770 Myrtle, N.E., Atlanta.

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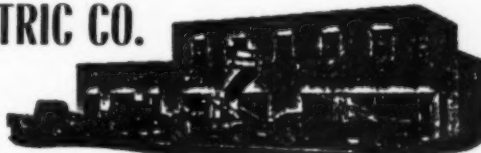
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Proteins

(Continued from Page 7)

meal. Much progress is being made, both by breeding and by processing, to eliminate this handicap for the free use of cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meals are being produced today which are sufficiently low in gossypol to be used in the ration of either young growing chicks or swine.

Soybean Meal

Another vegetable protein crop, the soybean, is becoming more and more widespread in the South. Actually, of course, the principal soybean producing

states lie in the Middle West. But with acreage restrictions on cotton and the development of new varieties of soybeans which are more adapted to Southern climatic conditions, the number of soybeans produced in the Southern States has increased very rapidly in recent years.

There are some interesting contrasts in the treatment required to prepare soybeans and cottonseed for animal feed use. As we have stated, the cottonseed protein is damaged by heat, and therefore, little or no heat should be used in processing. The reverse is true with the soybean. The soybean carries some factor which retards rate of growth in

young animals. This factor is destroyed by the application of the proper amount of heat. There is some question as to the exact nature of this factor, for there is some doubt now as to whether it is a trypsin inhibitor as was supposed at one time, or whether this effect may be due to availability of amino acids.

• **Problem of Urease**—There is an additional factor in the soybean, namely urease, which is detrimental when the soybean meal is used in combination with urea in the ration of ruminants. This urease is also inactivated by heat. However, soybean protein also will be damaged when too much heat is applied. Some of the amino acids, and particularly essential ones such as lysine, become unavailable when the soybean protein is over-heated.

These are some of the points of progress that have brought us to the place we are today in the use of these vegetable proteins in animal and poultry feeding. As we look ahead, we foresee a vast increase in animal and poultry population in this country and in the world in general.

Can We Meet Protein Needs?

The problem ahead of us then centers around this question. Can we increase our total supplies of protein sufficiently to meet the needs of animals and of humans properly in order that we may have efficient nutrition?

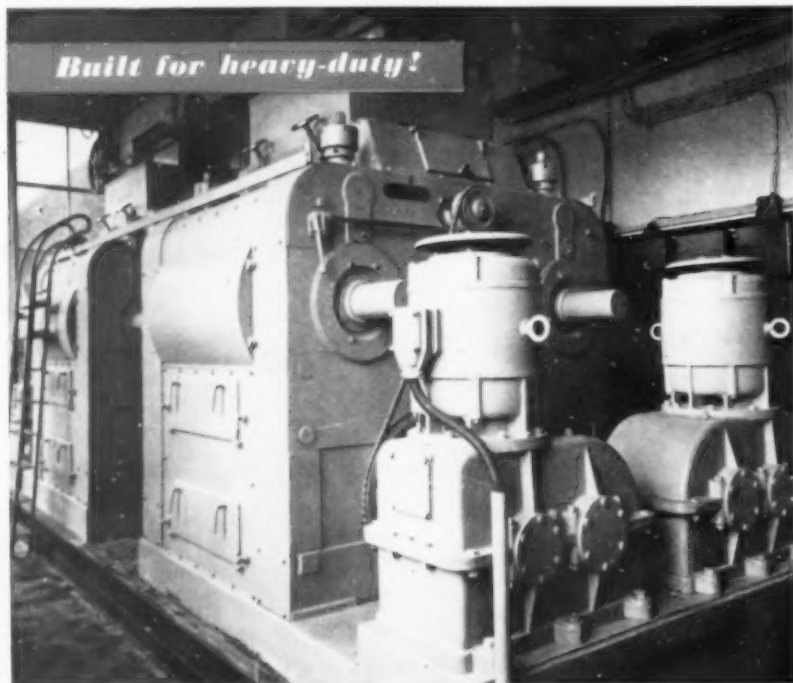
Certainly we are not using our proteins efficiently today. The question will also face us: Must we use these proteins directly for human nutrition or will we be able to maintain what we consider a high standard of living as we have it today when we have the meat, milk and eggs as our sources of protein in the human diet? Research programs of today are directed toward finding the answer to this question of more efficient utilization of protein.

Protein is usually the most expensive part of a ration when we think of it as a supplement. However, we should not overlook the fact that cereals actually provide a vast amount of protein and our so-called protein supplements are actually supplementing the protein already present in the cereals. A considerable amount of work has been done in an effort to determine protein requirements of the various species of animals and of man. There are broad ranges in the estimates of protein requirements as stated by investigators in this field.

For example, the protein requirements of the laying hen have been estimated to be from 11 to 19 percent of the total diet. The question arises as to whether there can be this amount of variation in the requirement of different lots of animals, whether these differences in levels obtained in the various research projects may be due to environmental factors, or more probably, whether they are due to differences in the biological balance of the protein used in the experiments. I am convinced that the major part of differences in requirements as stated today are due to the nutritional completeness of the proteins used.

Some work has been done to try to determine the requirements for individual amino acids by the various species. Here again there is a great deal of difference in the requirements as stated. Future research must determine how we can study the availability of the amino acids in natural sources.

We must determine not only the amount of amino acids present in these different proteins, but we must deter-



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mine the form in which they exist in the natural state. In the case of many of the amino acids, one form is readily available biologically where other forms of the same amino acids may be of very little value to the animal.

The total level of protein present in the ration will affect the amount of the individual amino acid required. It is also true that the rate of release of the amino acids from the protein may affect their utilization by the animal. It is a very interesting phenomenon of metabolism that unless all of the amino acids required to build the animal tissue protein are present at the proper time, they will be utilized very poorly.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that we must be thinking of and adjusting the amino acid content of the ration for the simple stomached animals rather than thinking in terms of crude protein. While we have been emphasizing the amino acid requirements of the simple stomached animals, some recent work has demonstrated that the ruminant is more selective than we had supposed in its use of protein. The immediate practical significance of this work is that it demonstrates that we must also process those protein supplements that are intended for ruminant use more carefully than has been done at times in the past.

During the past few years there have been a number of pieces of research work which have demonstrated that when rations are supplemented with the limiting amino acids, lower total levels of protein may be used. This has been demonstrated for turkey poult, and for laying hens by several workers recently. It has also been demonstrated that the proper ratio of calories to protein tends to permit the animal to make more efficient use of the feed, thus conserving protein by utilizing less total feed in the production of the meat.

Therefore, as we look to the future needs and supplies of protein supplements, we will be able to make more efficient use of our proteins and reduce the total level of proteins in the ration by making use of synthetic amino acids which are now becoming available at economical prices. We will utilize less total protein by combining it more efficiently with other nutrients, not only calories, but vitamins, minerals, and unknown growth factors. And of course, we will hope to have more efficient animals in the future, animals which will utilize feed more efficiently.

Our research programs today are directed more and more toward the fundamental composition of our protein feed-stuffs. Work is being done to demonstrate the role of carbohydrates, and enzymes, and in taking the seed apart to see what there might be in it that may be detrimental to the animals as well as those things which are beneficial. More complete knowledge of the composition of our protein supplies will enable us to use them more efficiently.

Grassland Gin Elects

New officers and directors of the Grassland (Texas) Cooperative Gin will be L. S. Turner, president; T. L. Aten, vice-president; Thurman Francis, secretary; Amos Gerner, Glenn Norman, Bishop Mathis and G. W. Grogan. Manager is Odis Tew.

■ **BURRIS C. JACKSON** of Hillsboro, chairman of the American Cotton Congress, spoke to the Marlin, Texas, Rotary Club recently.

Exports May Rise

Paper Is Potential Market For 80,000 Bales Linters

Paper offers a potential market for 80,000 bales of cotton linters annually, Procter Campbell and Richard Hall of USDA say in an article in the July issue of Agricultural Marketing.

This market would require technological improvements to increase the strength of linters, which would make it possible for 60 percent of the total cotton fiber in paper to be composed of linters, the authors say.

They see a good chance to increase exports of chemical linters, despite the

large imports of felting types.

For chemical linters, the price probably will remain about the same for the next few years. The price of dissolving wood pulp, linters' main competitor in the chemical market, has not changed in recent years and does not seem likely to change in the years just ahead. So, the chances are slight that linters for chemical use will, in the near future, sell for much less than they do now.

It's another story for linters used in felting. In this field there are few competitors, and prices may fluctuate some.

■ **CARL M. ALLEN, SR.**, retired manager of Swift & Co. Oil Mill at East Point, Ga., is serving as secretary of the chamber of commerce at College Park, a suburb of Atlanta.

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PLAINS

High Yields—Ease of Picking—Resistance to Wilt—Earliness—Good Fibre Quality—Adaptable to Varied Climatic Conditions.

Another Great Cotton

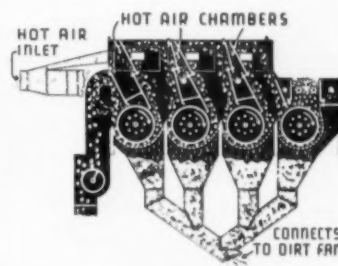
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Wilt Resistant—High Profits per Acre—Good Fibre Quality—Earliness. Ideal for Mechanical Picker.

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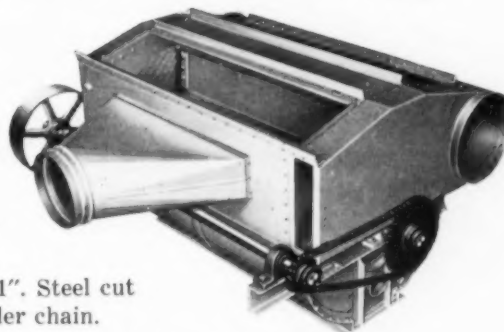
plus flat paddles mean more stick, green leaf and fine trash removal.

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STACY Self Cleaning Dropper



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36" diameter cotton reel.

Over-all height 41". Steel cut sprockets and roller chain.

Write for Bulletin No. S-21

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

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Stewart Ends 40 Years with Southern

SPORTS of all kinds, but especially fishing and hunting, have been the lifelong hobby of U. F. Stewart of Savannah, Ga. Starting Aug. 31, Stewart will devote a lot more time to these pleasures than he has ever been able to do in the past.

On that date, Stewart will retire from the management of the Southern Cotton Oil Mill (Division of Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Co.) at Savannah.

J. R. Howe will succeed Stewart as manager of the Savannah mill.

Stewart's retirement marks the end of a 41-year career with the same firm,

and 30 years as manager of the same oil mill.

He was born and reared in Thomaston, Ga., where he was educated in the public schools.

He joined Southern in June, 1918, at Savannah, travelling for the company. He became manager of the mill in 1929. During these years, Stewart has often served on committees and in other positions in industry organizations, and has made many friends among crushers, ginners and others working with agriculture and cotton.

Stewart served as president of Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1941-42, and was a director of that organization for many years. He also was a director of National Cottonseed Products Association in 1942-43.

He and Mrs. Stewart live in Savannah, but his favorite spot is a comfortable fishing camp which he has built on the Ogeechee River, about 40 miles from Savannah. Friends are likely to find him there almost every day after Aug. 31.



U. F. STEWART

Cotton Short Course Held

Texas Technological College, Lubbock, held its annual cotton short course for vocational agriculture teachers of the area on July 7-8. Representatives of the cotton industry and educational institutions presented information.

■ KENNETH LEWIS, NCPA field representative, will assist with the livestock department at the West Texas Fair, Abilene, in September. JOHN WAMBLE, Western Cottonoil Co., is president of the Fair.

• Council Seeks Curb On Textile Imports

SECRETARY of Agriculture Benson is urged in a petition presented by the National Cotton Council to curb interference to domestic markets for cotton caused by imported textiles.

The Council, with membership representing all segments of raw cotton industry, cited Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which provides relief against imports when they "tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with" agricultural programs of the federal government.

Prompt action was emphasized in the statement because the eight-cent export subsidy on raw cotton effective on Aug. 1, 1959, will widen the spread between the prices at which U.S. cotton is made available to domestic and foreign mills.

In the absence of safeguards against lower priced cotton goods entering the U.S. markets, this price spread creates an unfair situation for the domestic industry, and will continue to do so until appropriate action is taken, according to the Council.

The petition stated that cotton imported last year in the form of yarn and cloth totaled 93,250 bales and the cotton imports in made-up articles equaled another 193,380 bales, for a grand total of 286,630 bales. Imports have risen steadily during the past decade and now are more than seven and one-half times the total for 1948. During the same period, U.S. exports of cotton in the form of yarn and cloth have been in steep decline.

Section 22 is also the legal basis for quotas on imports of American-type Upland cotton now limited to approximately 30,000 bales. The Council emphasized that nearly 10 times this much cotton is now brought into the country in manufactured form.

For many years about half of the cotton consumed abroad was produced in the United States. In the last five years, however, the U.S. farmer has supplied an average of only about one-seventh of the cotton consumed abroad. A large portion of the recent upsurge of textile imports is manufactured from cotton grown in other countries, including Red China.

Unfair competition from imports undermines the confidence of the textile manufacturer in the integrity of cotton as a source of raw material. This uncertainty causes the textile manufacturer to consider fibers other than cotton as he makes long-range plans and commitments.

Additionally, import competition undermines the manufacturer's profit position and confidence in future possibilities to such an extent that he is discouraged from establishing and maintaining the long-range market development programs so essential for an expansion of the domestic cotton market.

The petition points out that a buildup of textile production capacity in foreign nations, particularly in those which are less developed, forecasts a continuation of the upward trend of textile imports unless preventive action is taken. "Since restrictions are virtually certain to be imposed sometime," it continues, "the best interests of our nation and our friends abroad would be served by not permitting them to build up false hopes about the potential of the U.S. textile market."



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CALENDAR



- Aug. 10—National Soybean Processors' Association annual convention. Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. R. G. Houghtlin, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, president.
- August 11-12—American Soybean Association annual convention. Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president.
- Sept. 28-30—American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles. Lucy R. Hawkins, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, secretary.
- Dec. 5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting.

Memphis. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Memphis, chairman.

1960

- Jan. 14-15—Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.
- Feb. 5 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association and Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention at the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary, 307 Bettes Bldg., Oklahoma City 8.
- Feb. 6—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting. Greenville, Miss. Billy L. Shaw, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Greenville, and Martin Letchworth, Leland Oil Works, Leland, Miss., co-chairmen.
- Feb. 8-9—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.
- March 7-9—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis, Tenn. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit at Mid-

south Fairgrounds.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.

- March 7-9—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Associations. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark.
- April 3-4-5—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair of Texas grounds in Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.
- April 4-5—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.
- April 4-6 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas. Society headquarters 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.
- April 7-9 — American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute annual meeting. American Hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla. For information, write ACMI, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
- May 2-3—American Cotton Congress. Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas. For information, write Burris C. Jackson, general chairman, Hillsboro, Texas.

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- May 10-11—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association convention. Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1, Tenn.

- May 16-17 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John F. Moloney, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

- May 31-June 2—Eleventh annual Cotton Research Clinic, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N.C. For information write George Wells, public relations representative, National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200—18th St., N.W., Washington 6.

- June 5-7—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. N. L. Pugh, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Newport, Ark., general chairman.

- June 12-15—National Plant Food Institute annual meeting. The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Institute headquarters 1700 K Street, NW, Washington.

- October 17-19 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. The New Yorker Hotel, New York City. Society headquarters 25 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Brady Heads Foundation

William T. Brady, New York, president, Corn Products Co., has been elected chairman of the board of the Foundation for American Agriculture. This is a nonprofit group which brings leaders of industry and agriculture together to discuss common problems.

■ HARVEY B. MARTIN, Memphis, has been named chairman of the USDA board of cotton examiners at Galveston.



Seed-O-Meter for Gins

A new device for continuous automatic weighing of cottonseed. Cost and installation is much less than the cost of installation alone on the old hopper-type scale.

- Records every five seconds • Records by the second, the bale, the season — or all three
- Takes the guesswork out of splitting bales • No stops, no delays, no labor
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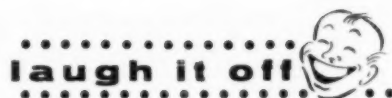


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Declaration of a man picked up by police after he was seen wandering about the streets at night:

"If I'd had an explanation, I'd have gone home to my wife."

Bridegroom: A guy who began by handing out a line and ended by walking it.

A large number of girls are copying Mamie's hair-do; a larger number of men are copying Ike's.

Personnel manager to applicant "What we're after is a man of vision; a man with drive, determination, fire; a man who never quits, a man who can inspire others; a man who can pull the company's bowling team out of last place!"

Liquor kills a lot of people. Staying out late kills a lot of people. Smoking kills a lot of people. What kills all those people who live right?

In a supermarket the other day, I heard a wife remark philosophically to her husband: "Look at it this way, dear — the more it costs the more stamps we get!"

A small town spinster gave birth to a beautiful baby girl. One outraged member of the community took it upon herself to censure the proud mother.

"What a scandal you've caused!" she snapped acidly. "Everyone knows you are an old maid."

"So they do," was the calm reply, "but now they'll know I'm not a fussy old maid."

A New York psychiatrist met his old friend, Sam, and asked him how things were going.

"Not so good," Sam replied, "My brother is very sick."

"Your brother isn't sick," contradicted the psychiatrist. "He only thinks he's sick. Remember that, he only thinks he's sick."

Two months later they met again and the doctor asked:

"How's your brother now?"

"Worse," Sam groaned. "Now he thinks he's dead."

"Say, how do you like your new father?" the son of one movie star asked the son of another film celebrity.

"He seems pretty keen," was the answer.

"Yes, I think you'll like him," said the first boy. "We had him last year."

Two insane asylum inmates were talking.

"Did you know that I've got a great big hole in my head?" asked the first.

"That's nothing," replied the second. "I have two great big holes in my head."

"That's what I hate about you," growled inmate number one. "You've always got that 'holier-than-thou' attitude!"

Notice in our butcher's shop: "Would customers please stop their children from sitting on the bacon-slicer — it causes delay and we are getting a little behind in our orders."

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS
JULY 11, 1959

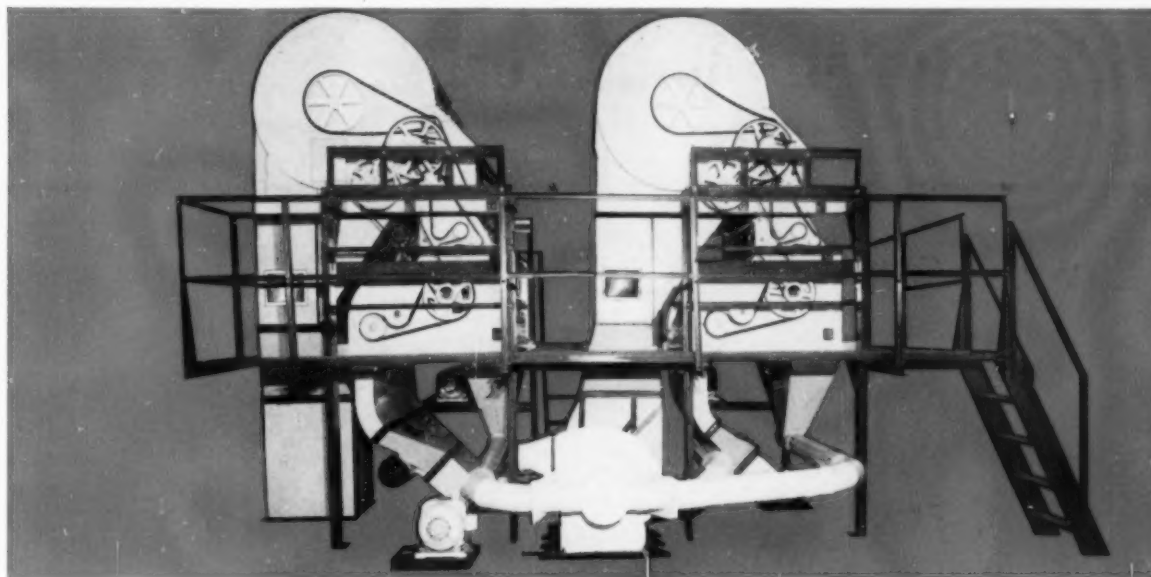
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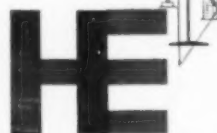


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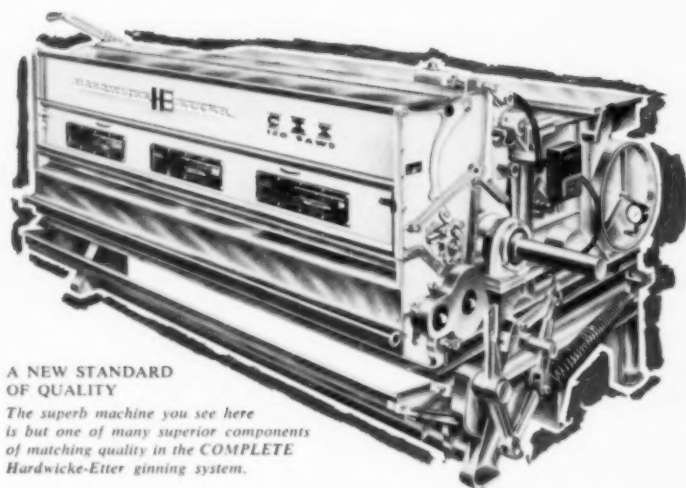
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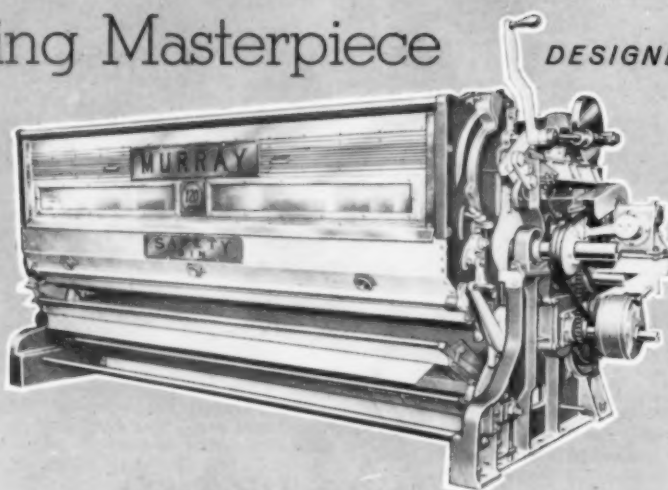
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